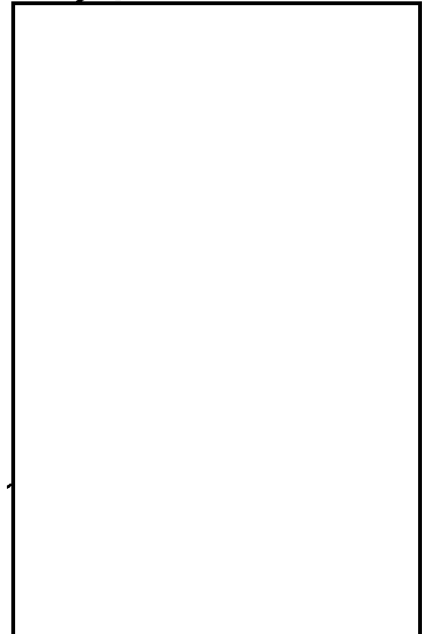


# THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

JANUARY 1961 -- JUNE 1961



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**THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE**

**January 1961--June 1961**

**July 1961**

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## PREFACE

The supporting quotations set forth in this monograph have been selected from authoritative communist publications to illustrate the position which the Communist Party, USA, has adopted on the principal current issues of international and national interest.

The publications reviewed in order to determine the viewpoint of the Communist Party, USA, included the newspaper The Worker, as well as the periodicals Political Affairs and Mainstream.

The numbered summations which begin each section of this study have been put, as nearly as possible, into the language of the communist press. It is felt that this technique immediately reveals not only the line itself but the anti-American and sometimes vicious way in which the line is propagated.

With reference to the transcription of the quotations which comprise a large portion of this monograph, only misspellings have been indicated by underlining. Underlining was not used to indicate errors in grammar, punctuation, spacing, or capitalization.

Each issue of The Worker includes a section entitled Midwest Edition. In the documentation of certain quotations in this study, the initials MW preceding the page number refer to the Midwest Edition.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### A. Summary

The Communist Party, USA, claims that the foreign policy of the United States is one of overt and covert imperialist aggression. It states that the danger of war emanates from aggressive forces within the United States. Because of the United States plan for inspection and control of arms with no mention of disarmament, its arms buildup program, its refusal to recognize the reasonableness of the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, and President Kennedy's interest in para-military warfare, the Party wonders if the United States really wants peace. It calls upon all Americans to demand that nuclear weapons not be given to member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), that nuclear tests be banned, and that nuclear weapons be outlawed. It establishes as the primary duty of all Americans the fight for peaceful coexistence with the socialist world.

The Party describes the United States stand on Communist China as ridiculous.

Communists contend that the United States has no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba. It maintains that the Cuban people were justified in stopping United States military



aggression and that the American people should demand the repudiation of such an interventionist policy.

The Party labels the United States Government's interest in the underdeveloped nations of the world as imperialistic, aggressive, and motivated solely by the demands of capitalist monopolies. Calling the United States the heart of the hideous and desperate colonial system that blights the world, the Party indicts it and its allies for colonial oppression of small nations struggling for freedom. It describes President Kennedy's interest in Latin America as hypocritical and accuses the "Kennedy Administration" of striving to keep Laos in the pocket of "Wall Street imperialism."

The Party repeats its accusations that "Wall Street monopoly" has revived Hitlerism and German militarism in West Germany. It states that the United States intends to use the German Army as possible mercenary troops for war against the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party blames the recent establishment of a military dictatorship in South Korea on the "Kennedy Administration."

In domestic affairs, the Party is concerned with the fascist trends of emerging right-wing organizations and with spreading anticommunist, anti-Semitic, and anti-Negro sentiments. Asserting that history has sounded the knell of capitalism, the Party insists that it will lead the American people in the "irresistible march towards socialism" and out of the nightmare of

unemployment, rising taxation, and declining standards of living. The Party maintains that only socialism can end the shame of capitalism.

The Party insists that the huge monopolies and the "chronic crisis" in agriculture are slowly but surely ruining the small farmers. It equates their problems with the problems of the workers and advocates a solid united front of workers and farmers in the struggle to better their existence.

Monopoly power in the United States, according to the Communist Party, has become so strong that it has evolved into state-monopoly capitalism. In defense against this crushing power, and against automation, built-in recessions, and resultant unemployment, the Party recommends a united front of all ranks of labor against the "dominant bureaucracy."

The shorter workweek is considered second to no other economic demand. The Party, adopting it as a point of exploitation, defines it as the means of leading the country out of economic distress by increasing employment and purchasing power.

Communists demand that President Kennedy, through Executive Order, immediately abolish discrimination against the American Negroes, the American Indians, the foreign born, the Jews, and the Puerto Ricans. According to Party publications, the Communist Party has no interests alien to the Negroes' struggles. Communists seek to present constructive

measures, to build unity, to educate the Negro working class, and to continue their unyielding ideological struggle against racism.

The Party continues its attacks on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and calls for their abolishment. It labels the United States immigration and nationality policy as a "brutal assault" not only on the liberties of the foreign born but on the liberties of all Americans.

The Party contends that American education is in a degenerative state. It demands that the Government stop financing segregated schools; that racial discrimination be eliminated from the educational system; that teachers' salaries be adequate; that tuitions be lowered; and, that government encroachment on the free status of state universities and colleges be halted.

According to communist writers, American culture, science, and religion are marred by the overpowering influence of big business.

The Party claims that women suffer discrimination in a capitalist society in that they are barred from the high-paying jobs in the professions, the government, the foreign service, the judiciary, and in labor.

For the past six months, communists have placed a great emphasis on youth's awakening to its social responsibilities, as evidenced by its "willingness to join hands with the communists in the struggles besetting American society." Youth, says the Party press, has felt keenly the impact

of unemployment and the burden of military service. The Party has called on communists to give high priority to work among youth because American youth is the hope of the Nation and a "guarantee of a future different from the past."

B. Conclusions

1. The Communist Party, USA, insists that aggressive forces in the United States, motivated by selfish interests, are working constantly towards World War III. The United States is designated as the very heart of the hideous and desperate colonial system that blights the world. As a champion of "peace and peaceful coexistence with the socialist world," the Party attacks every decision and move the United States makes in international affairs. Using such descriptive words as ridiculous, machinations, intrigues, aggressions, hypocrisy, strangulation, invasion, and militarism, the Party casts the line. The socialist lands are, of course, portrayed as the forces of righteousness and peace. The purpose of such tactics is to create a defeatist attitude in the minds of all Americans and one of skepticism and distrust of Americans in the mind of the world. Once the notion is accepted that the United States Government is unreasoning, inefficient, blustering, and incapable of leading its people onto any path but nuclear war, all of the forces in the West will be split one from the other. The United States will find itself isolated from its allies, its friends, and even its own people.
2. Similar "splitting" tactics are used on the domestic front. The Party places great stress on the historical inevitability of socialism. If the forces of history are bringing about a socialist America, then it matters little what action is taken against it. To show how these internal forces of "fate" are working to accomplish socialism, the Party strives to point out corruption and decay that it claims is inherent in every aspect of American life. Communists attempt to reach the people in all areas and convince them that corrective measures and programs are a hopeless waste of time. There is only one cure for such serious maladies, and that is socialism. Only socialism can "end the shame of our civilization."

3. The picture of conditions in American labor and industry, as reflected in Party publications, is a frightening one indeed. The employed face unemployment. The unemployed face starvation and banishment to the "human scrapheap." All talk of recovery is just so much ballyhoo, for recessions are inevitable under capitalism. These terrible conditions have been brought about by the crushing advance of monopoly power, by the failure of organized labor to take steps to halt the cold war, and by the interference of the Government in the affairs of labor. Such problems are unknown in socialist lands, where all workers face a happy and prosperous future. Communist attacks on labor and industry are designed to demoralize the workers, disrupt the ranks of labor, enhance the class struggle, and provoke conditions which would literally cripple and eventually disable American industry, leaving it ripe for communist manipulation and control.
4. Great stress has been laid on "automation" (the adoption of technology by industry) in the Soviet Union as a means of gaining economic and military supremacy over the world. It is one of the silent battles in the war without war, for it is a potent, effective method for increasing production. Knowing this, the Communist Party, USA, tells the American workers that automation in a capitalist society is a dreaded word and its application will create fear and distrust with the hope that the workers will bring pressure on their employers to halt the installation of new technological devices, thereby enabling the Soviet Union to forge ahead in production and win the campaign of "peaceful coexistence."
5. Communists try to propagate the idea that legislation in the United States is a tool to exploit specific groups and deny them their civil and human rights. In the case of civil rights legislation, they bemoan the need for it and lack of it. Antilabor legislation, anti-communist legislation, the immigration and nationality policy, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee are all exploited to the full by the communists. Such attacks are devised to create dissension and further the idea that the Government of the United States is oppressing its citizens and its noncitizens. Reeling from the impact of the recent Supreme Court decisions upholding the membership clause of the Smith Act and requiring registration with the Attorney General under the

requirements of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Party cries that the Government is persecuting political views and the rights of organization and that in doing so is severely limiting the democratic rights of all Americans.

6. Using the "band wagon" technique, the communist press tries to persuade its readers that American youth has seen the light of day and in ever-increasing numbers is awakening to its social responsibilities. The Party has called on its members to give high priority to work among youth, for American youth is the hope of the Nation and a "guarantee of a future different from the past." By emphasizing the emergence of socialist- and Marxist-oriented groups on campuses throughout the United States, the Party hopes to influence campus groups to form such organizations. Such youth is looked upon by Party officials as a source of potential Communist Party members and leaders.

## I. FOREIGN POLICY

1. The fight for peace by all levels of American life should be loud and clear. Because the war danger emanates from aggressive forces within the United States, it is the primary duty of all Americans to fight for peace and peaceful coexistence with the socialist world.
2. More and more people in the United States are beginning to see how ridiculous is the United States stand on Communist China.
3. The United States has no business trying to retwine the tentacles of monopoly around Cuba. The organized reaction of the Cuban people to the Dulles-planned, U. S. -backed invasion speaks their dissatisfaction with American interference and bares the imperialist intentions of the United States. The people should demand the repudiation of the policy of intervention.
4. It is the imperialist aggressions and intrigues of the United States against the independence and sovereignty of Laos that for the past seven years have disrupted this small country and turned it into a hotbed of world war.
5. The ruling circles of the United States have on their hands the blood of Patrice Lumumba and his aides who were murdered for the sole purpose of assuring the survival of Wall Street imperialism in Africa.
6. Long the oppressors of Angola, the United States and its allies would do well to remember that, although the blood of patriotic martyrs in Angola is being drawn by United States weapons in the hands of the Portuguese dictator, Antonio Salazar, time is running out for the imperialists and their friends.
7. Canada is now added to the list of nations struggling against American economic strangulation.
8. The President of the United States is not interested in the freedom and independence of the nations of Latin America. His real interest is in gaining dictatorial control over the Latin-American peoples and their governments in order to facilitate exploitation.

9. Wall Street monopoly has revived Hitlerism and German militarism in West Germany, has intentions of using the German Army as possible mercenary troops for war against the Soviet Union, and has created a running sore in the heart of socialism which could lead to a disastrous third world war.
10. The secret or open support given by the Kennedy Administration to antidemocratic forces in South Korea contributed to the recent establishment of a military dictatorship in that country.
11. Because the Soviet Union has so consistently emphasized a sincere desire for negotiation, the success of the meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchey rested on President Kennedy. Although at its conclusion the President declared it as "immensely useful," he immediately resumed his toughness.

#### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. Peace and Peaceful Coexistence Must Be Won

"The crusade for peace must enlist the support of every public official, local, state and national. The call for peace must be heard in union halls and at shop gates, in the press and from the pulpit, on radio and television. The cry for peace must echo from the city and the countryside, from the young and the aged, from people in every walk of life. It must become so powerful, so irresistible, that it will change the course of our government to one of peace."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 26.

"Peace will not come of itself. It is not inevitable. It must be fought for, by dedicated people. It is the supreme task of our period. And because so much of the war danger emanates from aggressive forces within the U. S. A. It is primarily a duty of us Americans to fight for peace as a



live foreign policy by our country. People all over the world look to us to do this."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 7.

"Demand that President Kennedy pull the fangs of the CIA, apply his call for 'discipline' to the war mongering Pentagon brass, and take our country's foreign policy out of its present dead-end situation and on to the open road of peaceful coexistence, negotiation to settle amicably all outstanding questions making for international tensions--in respect to Cuba, Berlin, South Viet Nam, etc."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 10.

"THE KENNEDY-KHRUSHCHEV meeting in Vienna. . ."

"For us, the people of the U. S., this meeting should be another unmistakable demonstration that there is another pathway open for our nation. We need not necessarily follow the disastrous course of tensions and brinkmanship and aggression, as demonstrated by monopoly--by the evil coalition of 'big industry and big military brass.' . . ."

"The road must be kept open, and our country's course must be set along this path. This means constant vigilance and action by all democratic and peace forces of the people. Democracy has to be defended against reaction here at home, and peace has to be defended against the cold-warriors. The task is not to win the cold war--a line that leads to more aggression and to new tensions and war dangers. The very life and security of the nation, and of humanity demands that we win the battle for peace--for peaceful coexistence with the socialist world. . . ."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 3.

2. Communist China Must Be Recognized

"In our own country more and more people are beginning to see how ridiculous is Washington's stand on China. The latest evidence of this is last week's conference of 130 leaders in industry, education and science, which urged U. S. recognition of People's China.

"President John F. Kennedy can wipe the slate clean of the mess Truman and Eisenhower got us into, by putting recognition of People's China high up on the agenda for 1961.

"Every American desirous of promoting the interests of his country can help Kennedy make up his mind by writing himself and getting his organizations to write to the new President at the White House, urging him to recognize People's China."

The Worker,  
January 22, 1961, p. 3.

"PEACE MARCHED joyfully through the streets of N. Y. last week-end. . . ."

"Thus New York City's Councilman, Stanley Isaacs, called for abolishing the bomb, and cementing Peace by recognizing the People's Republic of China."

The Worker,  
April 9, 1961, pp. 1, 11.

"More than 800 delegates at the Methodist Church conference of Detroit groups backed a recommendation that People's China be admitted to the UN. . . ."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. MW 3.

### 3. Cuba Must Be Let Alone

"THE PEOPLE of our land suffer from exploitation and oppression by the same small group of millionaires and billionaires who have for years plundered the Cuban people. It is these monopolists who plot invasion because they have now been deprived of their privilege to plunder."

"Let us urge the Kennedy administration to resume normal diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba as a true good neighbor. And, of course, no good neighbor plots invasions against a neighbor. A good neighbor policy towards Cuba demands abandonment of all invasion plans. This, in turn, demands the curbing of the Pentagon and Allen Dulles' C. I. A. It requires, finally, the withdrawal of U. S. forces from Cuban soil and the restoration of Guantanamo Bay to its rightful owners--the Cuban people."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 3.

"The time is now when the voice of the people must be heard in Washington, demanding: President Kennedy reverse his course in regard to Cuba--Hands off Cuba! Stop the 'war by proxy' against Cuba! Break up the training camps of mercenaries who are poised for invasion of Cuba! Arrest and deport so-called 'government in exile' of Miro Candona for violating the U. S. neutrality laws by organizing and outfitting armed forces for invasion of Cuba!

"Dismiss CIO chief Allan Foster Dulles whose 'cloak and dagger' acts of war against Cuba are a detriment and menace to the security of the United States!

"Demand President Kennedy retract the White Paper on Cuba, repudiate the policy of intervention, and respect the integrity of Cuban national sovereignty and right of self-determination as guaranteed by world law and justice!"

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 3.

"...the time that elapsed between the issuance of the State Department White Paper on Cuba and its dramatic refutation on the beaches of Bahia de Cochinos was unprecedented in its brevity.

"The White Paper based its entire argument for military intervention in Cuba on the assertion that the Cuban people were groaning under the tyranny of Castro, who had betrayed the Revolution, and that the mere appearance of a few Cubans on the territory of Cuba itself would suffice to spark a universal uprising of the people, as it did when Castro came down from the hills.

"Instead, the Cubans rose, in disciplined and organized fashion, as one man, and put down both the internal and external forces of the rebellion with decisive speed. This was their true answer to Washington and to the script-writer for the counter-revolution, the curious historian, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

"The result of this sorry misadventure is that American imperialist policy stands naked before the world. Even its faltering fig-leaf in the U. N., the tattered liberal, Adlai Stevenson, has been blown to the winds, and there is nothing to hide the sordid, shameful truth."

"In the Mainstream,"  
Mainstream, May, 1961, p. 3.

"In the aftermath of the intervention fiasco in Cuba, the crisis of foreign policy becomes sharper, with wide repercussions on the home political front. It cannot be otherwise, for the defeat of the invasion struck home more directly than previous set-backs to the cold war policy initiated under Truman, carried forward by Eisenhower, and taken over by Kennedy.... the victory of the Cuban republic is a striking confirmation of the historic fact that imperialism is on the way out in Latin America as in the rest of the world. The victory hits at the heart of U. S. imperialism, which is now being challenged in its home precincts..."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, p. 1.

4. Laos Must Be Independent

"In any event the demand of the peoples of the world is for U. S. to cease its aggressions and intrigues against the independence and sovereignty, and to liquidate this dangerous hotbed of war. "

"Demand the reconvening of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos to affirm the legal government of Prince Phouma and to safeguard the peace and independence of the country. "

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 1.

"It is precisely the imperialist intervention in Laos by the U. S. since 1954, the violation by Washington of the agreements worked out at the Geneva conference that year, and the double-cross of the democratic elements in Laos by the U. S. and its Laotian forces that set off the civil war and has kept that peace-loving country in turmoil for the last seven years. "

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 1.

"The Kennedy Administration is doing everything possible to make a Laos cease-fire impossible. This was behind the sudden appearance in Luang Prabang, the royal Laotian capital, of Kennedy's roving ambassador, Averell Harriman, after the cease-fire had been called for by the governments of Britain and the Soviet Union. These two nations were the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva parley.

"Some observers believe Harriman's purpose in coming to Laos was to put pressure on the King to block the Geneva meeting. . . ."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 2.

"The opening of the 14-nation conference on Laos last week in Geneva was an outright repudiation of efforts of President Kennedy's administration to tie Britain and France to the Wall Street colonialists' objective of stalling over Laos while seeking to apply a stranglehold to the rest of Southeast Asia.

"At the NATO conference of foreign ministers a week and a half ago in Oslo, Norway, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and his aides devoted most of their behind-the-scenes parleys with the other 14 nations in arm-twisting moves to force the 'allies' to back Washington's aggressive activities in Cuba, Laos, South Vietnam and other areas far from Europe, the ostensible jurisdiction of NATO."

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. 2.

5. The Congo Must Be Freed

"The United States, the most powerful imperialist country in the world and the dominant NATO power, stands guilty before world opinion of doing everything possible in creating the conditions which led to these barbarous crimes."

"It is for this reason that the hands of U. S. imperialists and monopolists are dirty with the blood of these African patriots, even as they are soiled with the blood of thousands of Negroes lynched and brutalized in our country."

The Worker,  
February 26, 1961, p. 3.

"The present role of the United States in the Congo is one designed to advance the interests of the Rockefellers, the Morgans and other top financial groups in this country. But such gains can be sought by imperialism today only at great cost, and that cost is borne by the American people...."

"The interests of the American people, therefore, coincide not with those of Wall Street but with those of the Congolese people. They call for the scrapping of the present policy of the Kennedy Administration in the Congo and for its replacement by a policy of full support to the forces of national freedom--forces which no amount of terror and assassination will deter."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs,  
March, 1961, p. 21.

"... President Abraham Lincoln had to lead the patriotic forces of the nation against the Southern white-supremacists who wanted to dismember the nation to preserve slavery of the Negro people--just as the late Premier Patrice Lumumba sought to preserve the Republic of the Congo from dismemberment by the Western colonialists, led by Wall Street imperialism.

"Just as Lincoln was assassinated, so was Lumumba murdered. And Stevenson's proposal would be the same as giving our nation over to the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, and his fellow traitors. Because Stevenson is proposing to turn the Congo over to the treasonous Moise Tshombe, who murdered Lumumba, and to the army of 4,000 South African white supremacist mercenaries, who are suppressing the Congolese people."

The Worker,  
April 9, 1961, p. 3.

"... The CIA, it is now perfectly clear and widely affirmed, was decisive... in the murder of Lumumba..."

"In the Mainstream,"  
Mainstream,  
June, 1961, p. 4.

6. Angola Must Be Relieved of the Lash

"... the U. S. is one of Angola's biggest slave masters..."

"... its men, women and children are sweated under a forced labor system.

"American mine barons take part in this sweating...."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 6.

"The Angola people are asking when the United Nations will help them.

"The colonialists may block UN action. But time is running out on the African slavemasters. That is something for Kennedy and MacMillan and Salazar's other NATO allies to remember. And for the American diamond and manganese mine exploiters, who use forced laborers in Angola, to think over well."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 5.

"... Many thousands more Africans are being butchered in Angola, the big West African colony of Antonio Salazar, the fascist Portuguese dictator...

"And much of the blood is on American hands. For Salazar's victims are butchered with weapons supplied by the United States, Great Britain and Portugal's other allies in the NATO military alliance."

"The United States has been a major arsenal of the Portuguese fascists...."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, pp. 4, 9.



7. Canada Must Be Economically Independent

"RECENTLY, lead articles in Fortune Magazine and in Harper's have been devoted to the 'problem' of Canada. What troubled the editors of these publications was their awareness of the mounting opposition to official U. S. policy among our Northern neighbors....

"All most certainly is not well; and what is essentially troublesome is a developing movement in Canada in opposition to mounting U. S. monopoly stranglehold over its economy and consequently more and more decisive influence over its politics. As it is to be expected in any national-liberation effort, the Communists in Canada have been in the forefront of the battle for real national freedom and full sovereignty."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 9.

"The issue between Canada and the U. S. is one of economic independence for Canada. This is the heart of the matter. Everything else--culture, science, education, sport, depends in the end on economic independence.

"So, to the list of countries which are fighting for their independence from the U. S. A., add the name of Canada, second largest country in the world in area, a developed capitalist country, with more than three thousand miles of common border with the U. S. A., and now entering the epoch of its great battle for real national independence--the prelude, for Canadians, of a socialist Canada, in which the gigantic resources of the country will be developed for its own people."

Leslie Morris, "Canada and the United States," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 52.

8. Latin America Must Not Be Exploited

"To our sister republics of the south, we have pledged a new alliance for progress--Alianza Para Progreso. Our goal is a free and prosperous Latin America...."

"But he (President Kennedy) countered this with the threat to determine the kinds of governments the Latin American peoples should have with the doubletalk about freeing them 'of all such foreign domination and all tyranny.' "

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 3.

"... while the President talks blithely about the need to 'support all economic integration which is a genuine step toward larger markets and greater competitive opportunity,' Wall Street imperialism has used its power to fix prices paid for raw materials and continues today to extort even greater superprofits from Latin America.

"Having squeezed the Latin American nations into financial desperation, the U. S. government tightened the grip of Wall Street through the international financial agencies it controls."

"A basic prerequisite for progress in the Latin American nations, it is obvious, is to get the Wall Street bankers off their backs. But instead it is reported in Washington, that at least half the funds to come from the U. S. to 'aid' Latin America will be from 'private investors.' "

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 10.

"WHAT IS REALLY new in the Kennedy program is the proposed creation of a western hemisphere consortium in which Washington will dictate the economic and social policies of the Latin American countries even more completely than in the past. In his speech to the Latin American diplomats Kennedy made it clear that U. S. aid--such as it is--will be conditional on the Latin Americans 'doing their part,' but they have had no say as to what their part should be.

"It is Kennedy who announces that he will request a ministerial meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to plan the

program which he and his advisers have unilaterally projected. It is the President of the United States who tells 20 allegedly sovereign governments in language that leaves no doubt as to who is boss that 'each Latin nation must formulate long-range plans for its own development--plans which establish targets and priorities--insure monetary stability--establish the machinery for vital social change--stimulate private activity and initiative--and provide for a maximum national effort.' "

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 9.

"... Kennedy, like Eisenhower and Truman before him, is hard at work on bigger 'aid' programs, for example, the so-called 'Alliance for Progress' for Latin America and on other schemes. These are represented as plans for economic development of the dependent countries.

"ACTUALLY, most of the funds will go for military purposes. Some will be for mining, road building and other means of transport and communications, and for minimal education in order to facilitate the better exploitation of the natural resources in the interest of the foreign monopolist owners...."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 9.

#### 9. West Germany Must Be "Democratized"

"... The German question is still the key to world war. Hitlerism and German militarism are having a shameful re-birth in West Germany. The plague is fattened by millions of dollars stolen by Wall Street from the American taxpayers. Wall Street monopoly is again using Germany as its mercenary army against the Soviet Union. The democratization of West Germany, the expulsion of the Nazi murder-gang that again rules there, has to begin in the halls of the American Congress, in the trade unions, meeting halls, picket lines of the American people. "

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 6.

"And the running sore of West Berlin will probably be talked about. The German Democratic Republic and the socialist countries have been extremely patient, and unlike Washington's aggressions in Korea, Laos, Lebanon and Cuba, have sought by long negotiations to clean out the imperialist pestilence that now afflicts West Berlin in the very heart of a socialist country."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 10.

"West Berlin... is not the 'showcase for freedom' which it is proclaimed to be, but a flammable outpost of imperialism within the territory of the German Democratic Republic, within the world of socialism."

"... The Western armed forces in West Berlin are the means by which all Germany, Europe, the world could be thrown into a conflagration as the result of some mad enterprise incited by the Pentagon, by Adenauer's Nazi cohorts, or by Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, p. 6.

"... Bonn and Washington want no peace treaty. The latter wants to use West Germany's army as possible mercenary troops for war against the Soviet Union, notwithstanding the costly lesson that the German militarists can face their armies two ways, and go westward before they try their luck with the East.

"The U. S. imperialists are also using West Germany as their chief ally in the struggle for domination of Europe, though here too the U. S. monopolists are playing with a two-edged sword..."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 12.

10. South Korea Must Not Remain an Imperialist Tool

"THE MILITARY JUNTA which has established a dictatorship in South Korea under the benevolent view of U. S. officials consists of officers trained by the Japanese militarists during Japan's 40-year occupation of Korea. Many of them fought on the side of Japan in World War II. . . .

"These treasonous generals and admirals were first hired by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the U. S. military government after World War II, supposedly 'for the maintenance of internal security' in South Korea, a polite phrase for suppressing the people's political parties, unions and organizations."

"The only doubts that now appear to afflict Washington officials are whether the military dictatorship will jump the traces and not remain under the thumb of the U. S. command for the main purpose of providing the largest armed force for imperialist plans in the Far East.

"There are circumstances regarding the putsch, which indicate that Allen W. Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency may have inspired the generals. . . ."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, pp. 2, 12.

"THE USE OF anti-Communism to destroy democracy and muzzle the people is now the normal state of affairs in the entire Western world. The same week a bare majority of the Supreme Court gave the go-ahead signal for the suppression of democratic rights in the U. S. with its McCarran Act decision, anti-democratic moves were undertaken in. . . South Korea, with either the direct or hidden support of the administration of President John F. Kennedy."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, p. 2.

11. Meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev at Vienna

"THE MEETING between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev in Vienna June 3 and 4 can help relieve world tensions or

aggravate them. The responsibility will rest primarily with President Kennedy."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 10.

"The Soviet press, in its daily reports of foreign comment on the Khrushchev-Kennedy meeting, has followed its usual overall policy of accentuating the positive...."

"Not least among the causes of Soviet optimism is the USSR Government's attitude, as reflected in recent statements of Khrushchev."

"...he has consistently emphasized the Government's desire for normal relations with Washington and its intention to strive for an agreement to negotiate all outstanding differences."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, pp. 1, 11.

"PRESIDENT KENNEDY, in his report to the nation last Tuesday on his Vienna talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev, declared the meeting was 'immensely useful' because the channels of communication between the two world leaders were now clearer...."

"But this was weakened by his stress on a military buildup and his belligerent approach to the West Berlin question.

"This tough attitude was emphasized earlier... by Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric..."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 1.

## II. DOMESTIC ISSUES

1. The Communist Party, USA, faces the future calmly, for it is on the right side of history. The communist movement in the United States has survived persecution through the years, and it will continue with its task of leading the American people in the irresistible march towards socialism.
2. History has consigned capitalism to the ash can. Ever-increasing millions of people throughout the world have found that only socialism can end the want and suffering that capitalism has brought to our civilization.
3. Anticommunism must be opposed on grounds of democracy. All who are against communism are viciously against the Bill of Rights, peace, and progress. They are fascists and enemies of democracy.
4. The United States is headed toward fascism. Anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, and anti-Soviet organizations, embracing Members of Congress, military and government officials, industrialists, and plain fanatics, are leading this country down a sure road to fascism and war.
5. The colossal proportions of corruption in the United States--which have played a large part in its history--have evolved into a major national catastrophe. Our government, our press, our industry, and our schools are mottled with decay.
6. The vaunted American standard of living has never been what its glorifiers have claimed. And now, with unemployment, rising taxation, and the shortage of schools, teachers, doctors, and hospitals, the standard of living is falling still lower.
7. The National Centennial Commission set up by Congress to mark 100 years since the Civil War is a true masterpiece of capitalist hypocrisy. In this land where the Negro is still struggling desperately to obtain his civil and human rights, the celebration of one hundred years of his "freedom" is an anachronism, to say the least.

## SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

### 1. The Communist Party Is Here To Stay

"...The new epoch places a heavy responsibility on our people, our working class and on all forward-looking Americans, but especially on our Party.

"We accept this task and responsibility in the firm conviction that we are on the right side of history. The world marches irresistibly towards peace, freedom and socialism.

"We are a small party now but the future is with us. We represent the best national interests of our people--the noble aim of peace. And we will work to realize the age-old dream of the American people of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness on a new plane--on a plane that matches the level of social advance which distinguishes the new epoch."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, p. 61.

"...In the last analysis what will be decisive in the coming four years is the role of our Party as a foremost force stimulating, organizing and influencing the development of mass united front struggles, in the first place from below, on the key issues confronting the working class and other democratic sections of the American people."

Robert C. Thompson, "The Struggle for Peaceful Co-Existence and Party Mass Ties," Political Affairs, March, 1961, pp. 29-30.

"...we Communists face the future calmly. Neither the Palmer Raids of the World War I period nor the persecutions of the McCarthy era succeeded in destroying the Communist movement. Nowhere in the world has fascism, terror or repression accomplished that aim. The Communist



Party of the U. S. A. will survive and the struggle for peace, security, democracy and a socialist order ending the exploitation of man by man will survive--and grow."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 5.

## 2. Socialism Is Better than Capitalism

"... The camp of imperialism revolves around the decaying and disintegrating system of capitalism, the economic system that history has clearly consigned to the ashcan.

"The new, rising, opposite camp--the coalition of the socialist, peace, and democratic forces--revolves around the new, dominant system of socialism, an economic and political system that has opened the gateway to a future of undreamed-of social advance."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 11.

"... it is time to ask, 'Why not try Socialism?'

"Capitalism does not provide security in employment--food, clothing, housing, education, health, to millions. What good is it, except for the few? Socialism can and does. The proof is in the deeds. I have seen it with my own eyes."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 7.

"They do not hate the people who live in capitalist countries. If anything, they are increasingly sorry for us as they hear of unemployment, depressed areas, sit-downs for right to equality for the Negro people, and all the insecurity and worries living under capitalism.

"IT IS HARD for them to understand how we continue to accept capitalism. To them the attractability of Socialism is becoming greater every day. But they are not trying to force it on us. To them it is a better way of life. They want peace to conserve and expand it for themselves. They hope we will become aware of the superiority of Socialism over capitalism, some day. They like it."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 7.

"On this May Day, the working people of the world are more powerful than ever. They live under socialism in countries with a billion people and are building an abundant and cultured life. Our working class-- which raised the banner of socialism in the first May Day 75 years ago-- will also establish socialism in the not too distant future. For only socialism can end the shame of our civilization, where a handful of multimillionaires live in fabulous luxury while the mass of people who produce the wealth live in insecurity and barely get by, and many suffer extreme poverty and even starvation."

The Worker,  
April 30, 1961, p. 8.

"THE undeniable fact is that Communist parties have come into existence--and continue to come into existence where they have not existed before, as in some countries of Africa--and develop without any contact with a single Russian, or Chinese. Communist Parties appear because of objective social needs, no sooner and no later; the concept of 'international conspiracy' is the essence of Hitler's Big Lie which filled so many graves in Europe. The bond which all parties that are Marxist-Leninist have in common is the bond that is implied in sharing common ideas. . . ."

"In the Mainstream,"  
Mainstream, June, 1961, p. 5.

"THE WORLD Communist movement has become the most influential force of our time," declared the 81 Communist and Workers

Parties in their profound statement assessing world events adopted in Moscow in November 1960. Facts and figures recently published abroad give vivid testimony to the correctness of this statement. In 1935 at the time of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, there were 67 Communist Parties with a membership of about three millions. Now there are 87 with a total membership of 36 millions."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, p. 8.

### 3. Anticommunism Is Anti-Americanism

"In the name of anti-communism, Communists, militants and progressives have been eliminated from the labor and other organizations only to the detriment of these organizations. The fear that Communists seek to control organizations by devious tactics is absolutely false. They seek solely to serve these organizations in every possible way. The screening of organizations, the establishment of bans, is undemocratic and harmful. Anti-Communism must be opposed on grounds of democracy..."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 32.

"...In the height of the McCarthyism plague on liberty in our land, the law was amended to outlaw local unions which employer could call 'Communist-infiltrated.' The law scraps the Bill of Rights not only for Communists but for all Americans."

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 3.

"Unity can be achieved if the people fight the vicious campaign of 'anti-Communism.' This is directed not only against the Communists, who are persecuted because they are front-rank fighters for the people. 'Anti-Communism' is a Hitler-like weapon against all progressive fighters, against democracy itself...."

The Worker,  
April 30, 1961, p. 8.

"An examination of the attack on the democratic liberties of labor and the Negro people, the Jewish people, the peace advocates or the foreign-born, on the academic liberties of the professor, the student, the researcher, the skilled artist or scientist will show that every such attack on liberty has been accompanied or preceded by an attack on Communists. When Communists are under attack from any source, all democratic forces are endangered. When rights of Communists are curbed or the content of Communist program is slandered, the road is paved for the destruction of rights and the slander of program of all democratic forces. The reverse is likewise true."

Arnold Johnson, "Civil Liberties and Democracy," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 22.

"... anti-Communism raised to the level of program and policy leads in the direction of fascism...."

"Notes of the Month," Political Affairs, June, 1961, p. 3.

"... we say to all our fellow-Americans, irrespective of political faith: The bell tolls not for the Communists alone but for the hard-won rights of all Americans. All must act together to save American constitutional liberties."

The Worker, June 25, 1961, p. 5.

4. Right Groups Are Leading America to Fascism and War

"... Moral Rearmament... pamphlet..."

"THE BASIC THEME of this pamphlet is that peace with the socialist countries would mean the destruction of the West...."

"The main idea of the pamphlet is to scare off the reader from any moves seeking world peace, and to frighten them into a belief that a Communist revolution is imminent...."

"...by the middle 1930's, with the capitalist world in crisis and fascism taking over the stage as its most reactionary form, the chief of Moral Re-Armament shifted from 'soul-saving' to saving the world from communism. Hitler became his idol...."

"PERHAPS THAT IS what MRA is calling for... a new type of Hitler..."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, pp. 6, 9.

"Young Americans for Freedom... is about as youthful as Tammany Hall. Its youthfulness is merely a front for the Old Guard of big business, pro-war, pro-Pentagon politicians."

"Uniting the hundreds of hysterical McCarthyite, super-patriotic segregationist and anti-semitic groups the campaign aims at giving a responsible and businesslike facade to what has been thought of as the 'lunatic fringe' in political life. What is especially dangerous is that this 'lunatic fringe' is being openly supported and directed by those in high positions in big business and government circles.

"It represents a desperate attempt by these big business and government circles, at present in a minority, to destroy the hopes of peace and the promise of peaceful co-existence."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 9.

"THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY is perhaps the best known secret society in America.

"It is a group believing in 'the Fuehrer principle,' whose aim is the seizure of political power in order to achieve its fanatical goal, which is war with the Soviet Union."

"The John Birch Society has set up a semi-secret, gestapolike national network to achieve these aims. It has sought to build a nefarious united front of conservative industrialists and racist fanatics, who working behind-the-scenes, hope to seize control first of local governments, then state and national political power, and to do so by a carefully selected 'elite.'"

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 6.

"One assault was launched by the so-called Independent American Forum, which has just concluded another of its racist gatherings in Chicago, with representatives of more than a dozen states, mostly Southern, as its main participants.

"Earlier the National Military Industrial Conference hiding behind its innocent sounding name, organized as dedicated a group of military men and big business tycoons who ache for war with the Soviet Union as can be found anywhere."

"...we will take the reader through some of the nauseating sessions of the Independent American Forum...."

"The conservatism that pervaded this convention was of the anti-Semitic, anti-Soviet and anti-Negro stripe, judging from the bulk of the discussions taking place on the conference floor."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. MW 2.

"IT CAN BE SAID that the infamous ruling of the Supreme Court's 5-4 majority on June 5th which would ban the Communist Party and nullify basic Bill of Rights protections for all Americans, is a result of and a service to, a growing ultra-rightist, pro-fascist formation in the political life of the country.

"For months, The Worker has been printing exposures of the machinations of the various elements of this fascist regroupment in the United States. The John Birch Society, The Institute of American Strategy, the White Citizens Councils, their less known counterparts and the exponents of their views in the Congress and high administrative offices of the federal government-- here in this fascist-oriented cabal is the real danger to Constitutional government and the democratic processes."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 3.

5. The United States Is Corrupt

"Connected with this relative material abundance, and with the fearfully unjust nature of its distribution, there has appeared in the United States a moral and ethical breakdown without a peer in the major capitalist countries. The colossal proportions of corruption in the U. S. is a matter of notoriety and has always characterized American history.

"... the corruption in our time, however, has reached the point of a major national catastrophe. Today, at first glance, everything in our land would seem to be fraudulent from underweight chickens to aerated gasoline, from coached 'experts' to ghost-written graduate theses, from general business practices to the price-fixing of the trusts, from bought-and-paid-for state legislatures to 'reached' federal agencies and corrupted Presidential Assistants."

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs,  
January, 1961, p. 37-38.

"Truth is being mangled in the mass media. The liars get the biggest headlines. The cheats and beasts have the best public relations. As a peace-loving people, we have been abandoned by our press, by our politicians,

by our art. We favor no national purpose. How could we? Our presidents have counseled homicide, our poets suicide. We can not be concerned for a country and a culture which apparently is not concerned for us, its peaceful, truth-desiring, human inhabitants."

Stanley Silversweig, "To Young Radical Humanists," Mainstream, March, 1961, p. 59.

"For a nation whose past is steeped in the African slave-trade and is indelibly stained with two hundred years of chattel slavery, whose land was usurped from its original possessors through campaigns of systematic extermination, conducted for over three hundred years, whose order has been characterized by fanatic racism--to cut the catalog short--for such a nation to conceive of itself as the embodiment of nobility is another tribute to the distorting powers of nationalism."

"It is immorality, not morality, that characterizes the traditions of the United States Government especially since the days of slavocratic domination and the new control by monopoly capitalism. But traditions, too, are class things; and while there is the tradition of perfidy and oppression forged by ruling classes, there is the tradition of integrity and love of freedom forged by their opponents. These are the traditions of Thoreau and Garrison, Douglass and Debs, Du Bois and Foster--everyone of them slandered and vilified and arrested. Traditions forged by the struggles of such as these have given what glory there is to the name, 'American'; those who seek that righteousness which really exalts a nation need but continue in the path they have made."

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, May, 1961, pp. 35-36.

## 6. Living Standards Are Falling

"The American working people are already suffering growing inroads on their living standards. Of course, the vaunted American standard of living has never really been what its glorifiers have claimed. . . .



"Now, with the rise in unemployment and short hours, the gap between the living standards of American and European workers is narrowing. And we may rest assured that the American ruling class, to protect its profits in a period of decline, will do its utmost to drive the living standards of American workers down all the more."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, pp. 16, 17.

"... They have shattered illusions that the workers can play the cold-war game and make gains... To list some of the results of the coldwar apparent even to the naked eye:

"The burden of military and other coldwar expenditures fell in the final analysis on the workers and other small-incomed people. The fact that in the last five years REAL wages on an average have not increased; the frightful shortage of schools, teachers, hospitals, doctors, are among the forms through which the cost of the coldwar burden was borne.

"Rising taxation, hitting mainly those who need their entire income to live, is siphoning off mass purchasing power to the tune of a fourth to a third of nominal incomes.

"With government orders and purchases the decisive influence on prices, the coldwar economy and the monopolies who reap its super-profits, are pushing prices and the living standard uninterruptedly upward."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 4.

"For something oppressive has happened to our street during the past couple of years. The simplest way of saying it is that people have been getting poorer....

"It shows from the outside. The repairs that aren't made, the unused car standing in the driveway with last year's license plates, the unkempt yard. It shows a little more on the inside. The floor, bare of carpet or even linoleum. The sparse table and chair, the uncurtained window."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. MW 2.

7. Civil War Centennial a Masterpiece of Hypocrisy

"THE OFFICIAL and quasi-official Centennial Commemoration of the Civil War is conducted in a characteristically chauvinist manner. Not only is not a single Negro on the Centennial Commissions, not only is the relationship of the Negro masses to the war ignored, not only is their decisive role in the war omitted; in addition, the Centennial is seized upon, by Dixiecrat and KKK elements, as an occasion for a carnival of racist propaganda slandering the Negro people."

The Worker,  
February 26, 1961, p. 8.

"One of the true masterpieces of U. S. capitalist hypocrisy is the official National Centennial Commission set up by Congress to mark 100 years since the Civil War. Financed out of public taxes--drawn literally from our blood, sweat and tears--the Commission seems bent upon winning the Civil War for the Bourbon South, and insulting the Negro people in particular."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 8.

"On Decoration Day in 1882, the honored speaker at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington was Frederick Douglass. (Has there ever been a Negro speaker at such a ceremony in such a place since?) Douglass said, having the recently concluded Civil War in mind:

"... if the American name is no longer a by-word and a hissing to a mocking earth, if the star-spangled banner floats only over free American citizens in every quarter of the land, and our country has before it a long and glorious career of justice, liberty, and civilization, we are indebted to the unselfish devotion of the noble army who rest in these honored graves all around us."

"How ironic sounds Douglass' 'if' in this centennial of that Civil War!..."

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, June, 1961, pp. 16-17.

### III. LABOR AND INDUSTRY

1. The dreaded word "automation" in a capitalist society, such as the United States, instills fear into the hearts of workers because it means joblessness and exile to the "human scrapheap."
2. Monopoly power in the United States becomes stronger every day. Big business, well nourished by gobbling up little businesses and by biting large chunks out of the power of the state, has grown from monopoly capitalism to the portly state-monopoly capitalism.
3. Recession is a built-in part of capitalism. As long as capitalism lasts, the famines will follow the feasts. Socialism is the only lasting cure for unemployment and economic growth.
4. Millions throughout the United States are starving! Since the end of World War II, the rate of unemployment has been creeping upward. Unemployment in this country can no longer be considered an occasional problem. It is a chronic problem which will grow in seriousness as time goes on.
5. The lower the number of hours an American works, the less he will be exploited! The fight for a shorter workweek without reduction in pay is second to no other labor economic demand. Although the Administration is dead set against it, the shorter workweek would, by increasing employment and purchasing power, help the country out of economic stagnation. In the Soviet Union, where the shorter workweek is in effect, employment has reached at least 62 million.
6. Only in the union of the progressive and "left" workers, of the employed and unemployed, and of all the ranks of labor against the dominant bureaucracy is there strength. Nothing but the solidarity of labor led to the successful conclusion of the New York tugboat and ferryboat strike early this year.
7. The interference of the AFL-CIO in African trade-unions is merely a ruse for United States Government agencies, like the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, to penetrate Africa and embroil her newly freed peoples in imperialist American war plans.

\* American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

8. Only with the official participation of labor in the all-out struggle for disarmament and peace can they be assured. Even though there is evidence of a change of attitude inside American labor toward the cold war, a unity of the communist, socialist, and progressive trade-unionists could be a powerful incentive for a complete "change of climate" toward peace.
9. The high-powered "recovery" publicity is just so much ballyhoo.

### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

#### 1. Automation Means Starvation

"The employers convince too many people that the elimination of human hands through automation or other technological innovations, is 'progress.' It would be if we lived in a socialist society--in which production would be for use and under the rule of the people, and not for profit. But since we are still living under capitalism, every step the employers take to cut jobs, throws more people on the 'human scrapheap' of permanently unemployed and permanently starving persons who depend on relief and government surplus food handouts. Seven millions Americans are NOW on some form of relief. In the New York strike, for example, the issue was the plan of the railroad companies to cut tug crews of six or five to three men. That means the families of two or three men on each tug, thrown into the jaws of hunger."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 4.

"Automation, which is the cause of mass employment in many basic industries here, such as packing, steel, mining, automobile, railroads-- is a curse under capitalism. It benefits only the employing class, who get a larger output of production, with a greatly reduced labor force. In Socialist countries automation is welcomed and developed, because it frees workers from drudgery and laborious toil, lessens tiresome routine tasks and increases output for public use. Automation makes work clean and easy and the worker becomes a trained technician or engineer, guiding the automated processes."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 7.

"...Automation has become a dreaded word in American industry. It has doubled, and sometimes tripled the lines of jobless workers in the Unemployment Insurance centers. Its victims are numbered by the hundreds of thousands in America's steel, auto, rubber, garment and other industrial centers. It has even invaded the building trades, where the craftsman has been master in a big way."

Louis Weinstock, "May Day and the Shorter Work Week,"  
Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 15.

"...the development of automation and other new productive techniques has given birth in the postwar period to a new technological revolution of growing proportions. The effects of this have likewise been temporarily obscured, but are now also becoming increasingly evident in the form of an accelerating growth of the industrial reserve army and in the persistent spread of depressed areas."

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of Growing Unemployment,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, pp. 25-26.

## 2. Strangulation by Monopoly Power

"...large monopoly-run corporations and distributive chains are becoming more dominant than ever. When the 1961 recession runs its course, many thousands of businesses will be sacrificed to monopoly power."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 11.

"The vast increase in the power of monopolies in the life of the country is not the only new feature of American capitalism. A second new feature is the interlocking of their power with that of the state, creating a new phase of monopoly capitalism--state monopoly capitalism.\*"

\*Underlined portion italicized in original.

"State monopoly capitalism means the complete subordination of the state to the rule of the monopolists...."

William Weinstone, "The Question of an Anti-Monopoly Coalition," Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 24.

"MONOPOLY extends its control still further. It robs the public increasingly with rising price margins and taxes to pay for rigged prices charged government bodies.

"These government bodies, owned and controlled by big business, are used by it to assist and enforce its piratical arrangements. Oil proration, fair-trade laws, one-sided public utility regulation, multi-billion dollar subsidies are examples. The most effective monopoly builder is the \$25 billion going out this year to giant corporations for munitions.. Monopoly capitalism has graduated to state-monopoly capitalism."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 4.

### 3. Capitalism Breeds Recession

"THE LAYOFFS are increasing here, as elsewhere in America. Recessions come as a great shock to folks who have been coasting comfortably along. It stuns them to be so suddenly and crudely informed that the capitalist system is imperfect, gives nobody any real security, nor does it have a human heart.

"Uemployment, like war, strips the glittering robes off the Profit King, and exposes the diseased body underneath.

"This is the third recession in twelve years, with millions of Americans suffering as badly as they did in the great depression of the Thirties--if not on the same immense scale."

The Worker,  
January 15, 1961, p. 6.

"... The experience since the thirties should be adequate to show that no 'builtins' or 'safety valves' can change capitalism basically. During the same period the world has also received irrefutable evidence that there is no lasting cure for unemployment, but socialism. . . . The essence of the capitalist profit system is the anarchy it brings into the economy. It cannot be planned. A vigorous jump forward inevitably begets a violent fall back. And as even some of our prominent people concede, American capitalism has lost much of its earlier vitality. Some capitalist powers are now outpacing and outcompeting our capitalists. There is, of course, no more reason to expect that a shorter workweek or other new welfare measures will make a basic difference than have the measures enacted since the thirties. The workers however, have no alternative but to continually fight for new improvements or face even greater mass degradation--a fate that has already overtaken millions on America's human scrapheap."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 4.

"Every capitalist cycle that goes up will surely go down. If labor lets capital set the terms for recovery unopposed, its slight recovery gains will be more than wiped out in the next downturn. It will end up worse off than before."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 4.

"These inherent ills of capitalism cannot be remedied merely by artificially stimulating the creation of still more productive capacity. Nor can the anarchy of production and the tendency to overproduction be eradicated merely by a rise in the workers' purchasing power, which can at best effect only a partial and insecure reduction of the gap between productive capacity and demand. Least of all does militarization of the economy provide an answer. . . ."

"Targets for economic growth can be successfully set and fulfilled only in a socialist society, where production can be planned on a national scale and where growth is limited only by available manpower and productive facilities. But this is impossible under capitalism, where total output and consumption

are subject to no control other than the blind operation of economic forces and where the limiting factor is profitability for the individual capitalist."

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of Growing Unemployment," Political Affairs, June, 1961, p. 26.

#### 4. The Unemployment Crisis

"THE MOST damning indictment of American capitalism often comes from its most ardent defenders as, for example, did the recent report of President Kennedy's task force on the chronically depressed areas of the country and the mass starvation--OF MILLIONS--in those areas. In West Virginia, a sixth of the population of 1,800,000 is on surplus food. Ten or 15 years ago, a look on the depressed bituminous and anthracite areas was a look into the future of America in many textile, railroad, lumber, iron ore and other industrial areas now in a depressed area status. A look at the even more depressed areas today, gives us the likely picture of many a steel, automobile, or other industrial area already on the brink of such condition."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 4.

"Most disturbing of all is the spread of joblessness. Thanks to the displacement of workers by automation and other technological advances in our capitalist economy, the rate of unemployment has been creeping upward throughout the postwar period. Each downturn has left behind it a larger mass of unemployed than before. In the last two years the rate has practically never fallen below 5 per cent, even according to the ultra-conservative government figures. Now, with the impact of falling production added to the toll taken by automation, it is already approaching 7 per cent. Even if the rate remains the same, the ordinary seasonal increases will bring the number of unemployed up to well over 6 million by February. And there is little doubt that the rate will not remain what it is but will increase in the coming months."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, p. 13.



"THE 'IDEAL' situation the Kennedy administration hopes to reach according to position set forth by the President and Chairman Walter Heller of his council of economic advisers, is a chronic unemployment level of four percent of the U. S. labor force....

"The position set forth by the administration--and it is the liberal side of capitalism--is as clear an admission of bankruptcy and capitalism's inability to even promise 'full employment,' as we have ever had from so authoritative a source...."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 3.

"... David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America..."

"... in discussing the problems of the steelworkers, said employment had not gone up 'even at the slow rate at which steel production has recovered,' and that there are still more than 300,000 unemployed in the basic steel plants.

"The giant steel corporations, he said, are 'operating profitably even at 50 percent of capacity, but their laid off workers are suffering.'

"Unemployment as of mid-April in the Gary industrial complex remained at the 8% figure despite the publicized steel 'upturn.' There are 16,000 out of work."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. MW 1.

"... unemployment will continue to grow in seriousness as time goes on.

"To be sure, it will continue to exhibit cyclical fluctuations. But it can no longer be viewed as an occasional problem, erupting for a time in periods of economic downturn. On the contrary, it has increasingly become

chronic in character, manifesting itself with ever greater urgency in all phases of the economic cycle. This character will become more pronounced in the coming years. At the same time, unemployment will become more aggravated with each new recession, and in the event of a major crisis it threatens to skyrocket to staggering heights. "

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of Growing Unemployment," Political Affairs, June, 1961, p. 23.

#### 5. The Shorter Workweek

"THE TRANSFER of the Soviet Union's entire working force, now grown to 62 million, to the six- or seven-hour day, has been completed, the Central Statistical Board of the USSR disclosed in its report on the results of fulfillment of the economic plan for 1960, published in the country's press.

"The average workweek in the USSR now runs at 39.4 hours weekly. The seven-hour (six on Saturdays) day is now standard, with six hours for workers in underground, chemical and other occupations dangerous to health. Youth below 18 work from four to six hours daily.

"The transition to the shorter workweek was accomplished along with a continual upward reclassification of wages, particularly in the lower categories, that resulted in an overall average wage increase of five percent for the entire working population.

"This was made possible by technological measures and better organization of production that resulted in an overall increase in labor productivity of more than five percent. . . ."

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 12.

"Can the big auto corporations afford to grant the demand now growing in the United Auto Workers for a thirty-hour week at forty hours' "

pay? Their propagandists wail that this is a financial impossibility. At the same time, their finance managers are busily scheming to conceal and divert the huge profits which could pay for this next great advance by American labor."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. MW 3.

"Marxists always point out that the struggle for a shorter work day is not merely a defensive fight against unemployment, although many workers think of this struggle only in that way. It is however, much more than that. The shorter day struggle is an offensive against capitalist exploitation as well. It lessens the hours during which the worker is exploited by his employer. It thus reduces what Marx called the 'surplus value' that is extracted from the toiler's sweat each day. The shorter work day also gives the worker more leisure and rest, more time for study and recreation; for building a happier and fuller life."

Louis Weinstock, "May Day and  
the Shorter Work Week,"  
Political Affairs,  
May, 1961, p. 13.

"American labor, like Soviet labor, is interested in disarmament. It is not interested in sacrificing to fill munition makers' pockets under the guise of closing the 'missile gap.'"

"American labor is vitally interested in closing the workweek gap, and in reestablishing its traditional pioneering role in setting new lows in working time and new highs in workers' leisure."

"That is why the economic and legislative fight for a shorter work-week without reduction in pay is second to no other labor economic demand. And labor's organizing efforts, should strive to extend equal maximum hours protection to all wage and salary workers without exception."

The Worker,  
May 7, 1961, p. 4.

"THE ADMINISTRATION is, of course, dead set against the shorter workweek, as the President and his secretary of labor, Arthur Goldberg, have stressed repeatedly. . . . the emphasis continues to be on more billions for military objectives. But unless such measures are taken, we won't be able to hold unemployment even to its present 7 percent level. It will rise and by 1962 we will be facing another recession. The leaders of the AFL-CIO have pointed out this fact but they are bound hand and foot to the Administration they have endorsed and won't go beyond a whisper in their criticism."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, p. 4.

6. Labor Unity Means Strength

"NEW YORK's striking tug and ferry boat workers won their fight against crew-cutting--for at least a year--after a two-week strike. . ."

"The ability of the workers to win this important strike despite the efforts of the governor and the railroad monopolists and the strongly biased press, was made possible by the unity of the rank and file and their local union leaders. The strike was seen as an opportunity to demonstrate opposition to the callous layoff policies of the railroad companies."

"... the decisive factor for the successful conclusion of the strike was the militancy of the strikers and the many thousands who stood with them."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, pp. 1, 10.

"... though restrictions still exist, it has been shown that it is easier than before for progressive and Left workers to be active in the unions and in strikes, and to play an important role in cementing the unity

and determination of the workers and to influence events in their unions, provided only that they work correctly.

"The most important thing is to build, unite, and enlarge the family of active, progressive unionists who display independent initiative towards influencing others and affecting events and policies...."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 5.

"When leaders are orientated towards unity with the employers for a class-collaboration, no-strike plan; when they foster division between unions and the Negro people; when, as Secretary of Labor Goldberg told the National Association of Manufacturers, the cold war between employers and labor must be ended so united support can be given to the cold war against the socialist world; when employers are offered cooperation for a technological re-armament of their plants and, therefore, more job elimination--when such thinking dominates the minds of leaders, they certainly cannot be inclined towards real labor unity, for an all-out militancy on a wide national front, for the shorter workweek, for organization of the still unorganized, and for serious tackling of the automation problem. Unless, however, labor takes a new approach and mounts such an offensive--as proved so successful in the late thirties--it will not get out of its crisis and the days ahead will only spell more decline."

George Morris, "Recent Strikes  
and Their Lessons,"  
Political Affairs,  
March, 1961, p. 46.

"A N. Y. Times editorial, titled hypocritically, 'In union there is strength,' sheds tears over what it fears is a possibility the AFL-CIO is 'in danger of breaking up.'..."

"UNITY WAS always labor's watchword. But unity is not something abstract. It has a meaning only in terms of united ACTION in defense of the welfare of the workers and for new advances...."

"... The real significance of the struggle now breaking out into open is that for the first time since the coldwar began a sizeable section of the labor movement, with possibly half the membership, is challenging the dominant bureaucracy. The last time the reactionary clique over U. S. labor was challenged, an upsurge of labor brought with it the then militant CIO and the greatest advance U. S. workers had experienced until that time. Frankly, I don't see a 1935-type John L. Lewis on the scene today. But if the pressure continues in the AFL-CIO for a REAL change, the challenge that is only beginning to take shape can break through for a new advance by labor and bring the needed leadership to the fore."

The Worker,  
May 7, 1961, p. 4.

"... The labor movement must recognize its responsibility for helping to organize the unemployed and joining with them in struggles for the common interest."

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of  
Growing Unemployment,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, p. 31.

## 7. Labor Is Ruse for American Imperialism

"A SECRET BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE document that fell into the hands of African union leaders unfolds an amazing chain of intrigues and plots in the struggle between British and U. S. labor leaders, on behalf of their contending governments, for imposition of a neo-colonial rule over the newly-liberated African lands."

"The document shows that behind the lofty statements against colonialism in Africa, often heard from certain leaders of the AFL-CIO, is a cynical effort to pave the way for American 'interests' into areas once ruled by other powers. Also revealed is the hypocrisy behind the frequent demand for use of 'labor' people in missions and diplomatic service in

Africa. This demand is nothing more than missionary work for the penetration of American capital and influence in areas that have become independent recently, and the imposition of a less open type of colonial rule. Even several Negro trade unionists, have lent themselves to such 'missionary' work in Africa."

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 2.

"Nor is Meany's coldwar position distinct from his position on Africa. The same forces who, with Meany's support, refuse to reduce world tensions, are those trying so hard to continue their domination over Africa through more concealed 'non-political means,' to embroil the peoples of Africa in their war plans rather than to help them build a new life.

"Do the weak, struggling unions of the lands of Africa need aid? They certainly do and they should get it in line with labor's best solidarity traditions."

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 3.

"THE PUBLIC spotlight on the Central Intelligence Agency because of the disastrous consequences of the criminal intervention in Cuba carried out under its direction should draw attention to the role of the CIA in the labor movement of the U. S. and other countries. While many people have been aware in the past 15 years of the FBI's operations in the unions in search for persons with 'dangerous thoughts,' few know of the CIA's role in the unions. A number of times facts broke through to the public showing that the much talked of 'participation' by the AFL-CIO in foreign policy affairs consists of providing a labor coverup or trade union channels for espionage and other type of subversion to advance what some like to call U. S. 'leadership' in the world."

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. 4.

"THE DECISION of delegates of 45 unions of 38 countries of Africa at Casablanca, Morocco, to set up an independent All-African Trade Union

Federation... is a big step toward building a future in Africa along progressive lines, hence a blow at the forces of imperialism... The blow is equally hard at the leaders of the AFL-CIO, especially George Meany, David Dubinsky and their chief operative in the field of international intrigue, Jay Lovestone, because their plans to use trade union channels for U. S. penetration into Africa have been frustrated."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 4.

#### 8. Labor and Peace Are Related

"It is absolutely necessary to stress the weakness of labor in the peace fight, which hurts the entire struggle... Meany and other labor leaders...

"...support bigger armaments programs, appealing to the workers on the grounds of jobs. There is, however, the beginning of a turn, of a breakthrough in labor's ranks on the peace issue. There are labor leaders who oppose the viciously hostile stand of Meany, who would like to see a relaxation of tensions, and who have gone themselves or aided others in the sending of labor delegations to the Soviet Union... It is both necessary and possible to win the rank and file and all realistic peace-minded labor leaders away from the disastrous prowar policies of Meany and Company."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in  
Today's World,"  
Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, pp. 30,31.

"THE JOINT initiative of the American Friends Service Committee and a group of top labor leaders for a labor conference on 'Peace, Jobs and Freedom' in Chicago April 14-15, is evidence of the change of attitude beginning inside the unions toward the coldwar....

"Each one of those sponsoring leaders has been a supporter of the coldwar, and certain of them have been rabid or began to develop exceptions to coldwar policy only of late. But the important element in the



picture is that these people have come around to joint action and are doing so publicly, in apparent defiance of the 'official' position of the AFL-CIO. Moreover, as the program of speakers and topics before the Chicago conference indicates, there is a realization that the problems of jobs and freedom--civil rights and civil liberties--are related to peace."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 4.

"THE AMALGAMATED Clothing Workers will officially participate in the Washington and Chicago peace and disarmament conference next week sponsored by labor and other organizations, with its top officers and members to attend both, according to Advance, official paper of the ACW.

"Hitherto, certain leaders of the ACW as of some other unions, have personally identified themselves with peace movements in statements and speeches. The significance in the ACW's announcement is the start of a trend of OFFICIAL PARTICIPATION of major unions like the Amalgamated in movements for peace...."

The Worker,  
April 9, 1961, p. 1.

"Most important is the role of labor, whose leadership in the main supports the cold war, armaments, and imperialism, though differentiations are taking place at all levels. Unity of Communist, Left, socialist, and progressive trade unionists in behalf of a program of change, in fact united action by the more advanced elements, generally on the political and trade union field, would be a powerful spur for change.\* The Communist Party must play a far more resolute role in achieving the widest possible unity."

William Weinstone, "The Question of an Anti-Monopoly Coalition,"  
Political Affairs,  
April, 1961, p. 32.

\* Underlined portion italicized in original.

"More than 275 union leaders, national and local, meeting here last weekend, opened a drive throughout the ranks of labor for peace, jobs and freedom."

"Frank Rosenblum, the windup speaker, urged the delegates to help 'create an awareness of the threat of nuclear warfare' and help 'change the climate so that some things can be done' for peace. A 'groundswell' for peace was needed, he said."

The Worker,  
April 23, 1961, p. 1.

"Last week, important spokesmen from organized labor joined in pressing for a peace policy in world affairs...."

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. 3.

"In recent months, a number of important developments have occurred, indicating the rise of a new current within the labor movement. It is a current of growing resistance to the paralyzing policies of George Meany, based on total subservience to Wall Street's cold war. Its emergence is shown in the blossoming of trade-union delegations to the Soviet Union. It is shown, too, in the position taken by Emil Mazey, Patrick Gorman, Frank Rosenblum, A. Philip Randolph, and other leaders on the question of disarmament at recent peace conferences in Washington and Chicago--a position which moves toward rejection of the arms race and which sees the interests of labor as lying in disarmament rather than more arms."

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of Growing Unemployment,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, p. 31.

9. "Recovery" Is Ballyhoo!

"WITH THE much ballyhooed 'recovery' showing no employment beyond the seasonal pickup, the AFL-CIO called on the Kennedy administration to put its full effort for passage of the Clark-Reuss Bill calling for a billion dollars in federal grants to set local public works into motion within 90 days."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 12.

"UNEMPLOYMENT, according to Labor Department predictions, will hit a new post-war high this month as 1,100,000 graduates from colleges and high schools pour out to seek permanent jobs...."

"The latest government figures on unemployment again refute the high-powered 'recovery' publicity...."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 10.

#### IV. AGRICULTURE

1. The common problems of the workers and farmers should bring them together in the struggle to better their existence.
2. Land companies and cattle, food processing, and retailing monopolies are crushing the "little man" of agriculture.
3. The chronic agricultural crisis continues to cut down the number of small farmers in the United States.
4. The feudalistic conditions under which migrant workers toil can well be described as sweatshop factories in the fields.

#### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

##### 1. Farmers and Workers Unite

"The labor movement must become more keenly aware of the problems facing the farmers, area by area, and make a determined effort to overcome the division that exists, to work together on common problems.

"Workers and family farmers have so much in common that unity can be built!"

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 8.

"Faced with falling farm prices and ever higher productive costs, the family farmer is being driven off the land. In Minnesota, as in the rest of the nation, thousands of small farmers have been forced off the land, to join the growing ranks of the unemployed. Increasingly, the small farmer is extending his hand to labor, for help and solidarity in the struggle."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 8.

## 2. Monopolies Crush Agriculture

"Roundup camps are not much different from the camps of migrant workers. Worse perhaps. The camps of migrants are at least near cities where they can be seen and inspected, but the cowboys live far from the eyes of the curious and the tourist."

"Huge land companies and cattle monopolies lavish excellent care on their livestock. A lamed steer or a bruised animal is worth less than a healthy one and these outfits which have millions of dollars invested in vast herds and even vaster land holdings have no intention of jeopardizing their profits. But cowboys--they come cheap."

The Worker,  
January 1, 1961, p. 6.

"The monopoly forces of reaction have launched their drive. If there is no counter force, if... the farmers... do not find the pathway to unity and action, reaction will make headway because of a vacuum by default."

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 7.

"Working people are especially hard hit by the price chiseling of the food processing and retailing monopolies. While prices received by farmers fell 11% between 1947-49 and December 1960, retail food prices went up 21% according to the official index, and considerably more in actual fact."

Victor Perlo, "The American Economy," Mainstream,  
April, 1961, p. 10.

"...the...farmers...have felt the increasing weight of monopoly oppression...."

William Weinstone, "The Question of an Anti-Monopoly Coalition," Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 26.

### 3. Chronic Agricultural Crisis

"... the chronic agricultural crisis continues unabated. After a temporary upsurge during the Korean War, the condition of farmers steadily worsened in subsequent years and remains at a low level. From a peak of \$15.2 billion in 1951, net farm income has dropped to an average of roughly \$11.5 billion in recent years. The parity index, which measures the ratio of prices received by farmers to the prices they pay, fell from 107 in 1951 to an average of about 80 during the past several years. Unsaleable surpluses of farm products continue to mount from year to year. Small farmers continue to be driven off the land in growing numbers. And there is little prospect of anything more than momentary improvement."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, p. 15.

"THE American people, first of all... the dwindling numbers of 'family-sized' farmers, are the main victims of America's economic decline...."

Victor Perlo, "The American Economy," Mainstream, April, 1961, p. 13.

"In the five-year period between 1954 and 1959, the number of farms declined by 847,000. This marks a 17.8% rate of elimination, the fastest ever recorded for a five-year intercensus period."

William Weinstone, "The Question of an Anti-Monopoly Coalition," Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 26.

### 4. The Migrant Workers

"AROUND SALINAS the earth became a rich, vital black and we rushed through miles upon miles of growing lettuce. We had entered the region of the

immense ranches owned by big corporations--the sweatshop factories in the fields--socialized farming whose profits were stolen by a few individuals.

"We saw some of the one-room shacks in which whole families of field workers must live--with no water or sanitation, without heat or light or a human status. The cattle on these vast baronies get better food, better housing and medical care than the humans.

"It is the shame of California and the nation, the treatment given our three million agricultural workers.

"Forty years ago when I came into the workers' movement the brave and persecuted Wobblies were bleeding or even dying like Joe Hill to bring better conditions to the field slaves. But Wall Street finally crushed them in the unequal battle.

"So the shame is still here, a hangover of brutal feudalism persisting into the Atomic Age."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 6.

"The lot of the migratory agriculture worker has improved very little over the conditions that prevailed when the IWW\*led the famous strike in Wheatlands, Cal., before World War I. Mexican workers are brought in by the hundreds, to work in the fields and shipped out when the harvest is over. Hardly a good neighbor policy."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, p. 7.

\*Industrial Workers of the World

## V. COLONIALISM

1. The United States is the very heart of the hideous and desperate colonial system that blights the world.
2. All of the acts against Cuba, from the breaking of diplomatic relations to the United States-sponsored invasion, reflect the brutality of an angry, roaring giant who will stop at nothing in his senseless revenge. But his anger is heightened by socialist influence and the reaction of the Cuban people which have made him out a fool.
3. United States monopoly capitalism and its NATO allies have done everything to thwart the march of Africa's colonial masses toward freedom.
4. The Kennedy Administration, like its predecessor, is striving to keep Laos in the pocket of Wall Street imperialism.
5. American colonial oppression is not relegated solely to foreign lands. The American Negro and the American Indian welcome the winds of freedom as they blow from Africa and Asia.
6. The imperialist giant, while giving a terrifying show of force and wildly waving the tattered banner of anticommunism, is actually entering into its final throes.

### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

#### 1. United States, Center of World Colonialism

"The U. S. . . . is now the arsenal of the hideous and desperate colonial system, whether against the Congo in Africa, Cuba in Latin America, or the Republic of China in Asia. . . ."

The Worker,  
February 26, 1961, p. 3.



"...U. S. imperialism is indeed the biggest international exploiter.\*

"...The American finance tycoons and monopolists have been the initiators of joint action by the imperialist powers in the underdeveloped countries, U. S. imperialism is the hub, the driving force and leader of neo-colonialism."

James E. Jackson, "The General Crisis of Capitalism Deepens," Political Affairs, April, 1961, pp. 54, 55.

"NEO-COLONIALISM is an attempt to gain the usual imperialist aims-- the subjugation, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of the newly freed nations and also the dependent countries by direct, more elastic and more disguised ways and means. U. S. imperialism is an old master at this game..."

"U. S. IMPERIALISM is the chief exponent of neo-colonialism..."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, pp. 4, 9.

## 2. Cuba

"'PRESIDENT Eisenhower's decision to break diplomatic relations with Cuba is a monstrous attack upon the independence and freedom of the Cuban people and seriously endangers the whole cause of world peace,' declared Gus Hall and Benjamin J. Davis, general secretary and national secretary of the Communist Party, last week."

"'This act against Cuba exposes the stark brutality of the colonial policy of the Administration and the U. S. monopolies. It violates the national interests and the anti-colonial sentiments of the American people. It poses the imminent danger of military invasion against Cuba and war in this hemisphere.'"

The Worker,  
January 15, 1961, p. 3.

\* Underlined portion italicized in original.

"The most powerful of the imperialist powers is the United States; in its own bailiwick--the Western Hemisphere--the system of imperialism remained unbroken. This was no small part of its own strength, economically, militarily and diplomatically. The Cuban revolution is the first really profound and successful shattering of this homogeneity; it shatters not only concepts of 'geographic fatalism,' but also theories of American exceptionalism. Revolution is not only something for Asia or even maybe Europe--especially eastern Europe; no, here it is in America, and--ninety miles from the United States. Here it is in a little country, owned lock, stock and barrel by U. S. monopolies and having on its territory a huge naval base, with air and ground forces actually present. The contagious quality of the Cuban upheaval is not the least of the worries it entails for the United States ruling class; hence to undo that upheaval represents a major interest and commitment of that ruling class. No one should be under any illusions as to the lengths it will be willing to go--if it feels it can get away with it--to destroy that revolution."

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, March, 1961, p. 48.

"Were it not for the influence of socialism on the world arena, little Cuba could hardly have withstood the U. S. attacks. But as things are, the situation in this area is no longer determined solely by the state of affairs and the correlation of forces on the American continent."

James E. Jackson, "The General Crisis of Capitalism Deepens," Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 51.

"... The entire experience shows that a policy of imperialist intervention is bound to produce the opposite results of those intended. In place of a popular uprising in Cuba, the invasion produced additional evidence of the strength and popularity of the Castro government. Instead of rousing support among wavering Latin American regimes, the attack on Cuba raised the prospect of new Cuba-type revolutions in the Hemisphere. Far from impressing the world with the strength of the United States, the invasion made a shambles of the prestige of this country, virtually isolating it even from its allies..."

"Notes of the Month," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 4.

"...in the same way that the press and other publicity channels in the U. S. are trying to stay the world wave against colonialism, monopolies and exploitation, the same big trusts and corporations that used to exploit the Cuban people--Kings Ranch, United Fruit, Texaco--and whose main offices and base of operations are in the United States, will spend the necessary money for propaganda to stop action against the monopolies from reaching this country.

"'Stop communism, in the name of western civilization. Stop communism in the name of the American way of life.'"

"...since the corporations cannot tell the people the simple truths... they use the poison of anti-communism to cover the real truth of what is happening in Cuba..."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 8.

### 3. Africa

"The tentacle that blocks the unity of the people of the Congo and thereby holds back the ending of colonialism... attached to one body, that of U. S. monopoly capitalism."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 8.

"From Washington to Brussels the NATO imperialists have long conspired for the political death of Patrice Lumumba and the cause which he symbolized--that is, the total emancipation of the peoples of Africa and the unfree peoples everywhere from the political and economic domination of the foreign imperialists. The resultant murder of Patrice Lumumba with two other ministers of the legitimate government of the Congo--Maurice Mpolo and Joseph Okito, constitutes but one bloody deed in the grand scheme of the imperialist powers to thwart the march of the colonial masses toward freedom and independence. From Cuba to the Congo the arch-imperialists are trying desperately to shore up their crumbling colonial holdings. Unable to retain

the old forms of empire they are striving to mask the old robbery system of colonial plunder under a fraudulent facade of 'independence.' This new pattern of 'neo-colonialism' has a 'built in the USA' cut about it. . . ."

The Worker,  
February 19, 1961, p. 1.

"Thus, the aim of American policy remains the institution in the Congo of a semi-colonial status under U. S. control. And toward this end the intention is to inflict on the Congolese people puppet governments of Kasavubus and Tshombes, and to destroy by force, if need be, that government, headed by Gizenga, which alone represents the true interests of the people."

"Notes of the Month," Political Affairs,  
March, 1961, p. 19.

"The Angola people are asking when the United Nations will help them.

"The colonialists may block UN action. But time is running out on the African slavemasters. That is something for Kennedy and MacMillan and Salazar's other NATO allies to remember. And for the American diamond and manganese mine exploiters, who use forced laborers in Angola, to think over well."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 5.

"... leaders of the British and U. S. trade unions, reflecting the rivalry of U. S. and Britain in Africa, are in a struggle within the ICFTU\* for control of its African machinery because the unions are viewed as excellent channels through which the new imperialist designs can be most effectively concealed and given a look of 'benevolence'. . . ."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 4.

\* International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

#### 4. Laos

"...the Eisenhower administration is resisting. It does not want a neutral Laos. It wants a country tied to American imperialism.

"Involved in this is more than \$300 millions of the American people's money which the Eisenhower administration has poured into Laos in the form of armament and bribery of puppets. This was supposed to insure for Wall Street monopolies control of Laos by the Wall Street monopolists...."

The Worker,  
January 8, 1961, p. 11.

"MANEUVERS in places as far apart as Oslo, Norway, and Luang Prabang, Laos make it clear that the Kennedy administration is still trying to keep Laos in the pocket of Wall Street imperialism...."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 2.

"...President Kennedy's actions in... Laos... show him to be an aggressive imperialist who is seeking to maintain and extend the American empire by improved neo-colonialist methods."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 4.

#### 5. Colonialism within U. S. Borders

"The history of our government's treatment of the American Indian is the sordid history of colonial rule.

"And this colonialism has existed, and still exists, in the heart of this bastion of the 'Free World.' How can the government speak against colonialism in the United Nations when it sanctions and maintains this policy within our own borders?"

"THE WIND of freedom blows into the Indian lands. Surely as the winds of the winter blizzards does it blow.

"It is the wind of colonial liberation, come from Africa, from Asia, from far away. No historical accident is it that the American Association of Indians Affairs has summed up this new spirit as one of 'Self-Determination.' "

The Worker,  
January 15, 1961, pp. 5, 9.

"As we know, colonial oppression and discrimination against Negro Americans are very close relatives. The oppressors are one and the same: U. S. monopoly capitalism. Hence the slogans: 'End Colonialism Now in the World' and 'End Jim Crow Now in the United States' are inseparable, twin slogans. The latter corresponds to the balance of forces in the United States, and is therefore a proper and realistic outlook."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 33.

"... Fourteen years ago, William Z. Foster, now chairman emeritus of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., declared that 'the Negro question in the United States has become an international question.' The colonial liberation movement in Africa in particular, but also in Latin America and Asia, have a positive affect upon the struggles of nineteen million Negroes in the U. S. for their free and equal citizenship rights. Finally, breathing down the neck of the Kennedy administration and of U. S. imperialism in general is the challenge of peaceful competition from the Soviet Union and the world socialist system, where the national question has been solved, while under U. S. monopoly capitalism the national question is its Achilles heel."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs, April, 1961, pp. 5-6.

## 6. Imperialism Dying

"Imperialism, the unrestrained world bully of yesterday, has lost its unchallenged dominance. It is torn by ever sharpening contradictions within the imperialist lands themselves, and on a world scale. To be sure, imperialism is still strong and capable of great harm. It continues on the path of war and repression, opposes disarmament, and insistently seeks to intensify the cold war. It is still a vicious foe, and this is particularly true of our own imperialism, our own greedy multi-millionaires and billionaires who have coined fabulous fortunes out of the blood of countless victims of war. But it has lost its position as the pace-setter of industrial growth and technological advance, and its dominance in the field of science. It can no longer arrogantly and brutally crush all movements which oppose its policies of oppression. Imperialism lost a potent economic weapon when it lost its monopoly over the world's markets and raw materials. The deadly weapon of economic boycott lost its teeth when the socialist world opened up an alternative market for products and an alternative source of raw materials, of funds for investment at reasonable rates of interest, of machinery and technical assistance."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 10.

"The National Executive Committee of the Communist Party USA, under the signature of Gus Hall, general secretary, issued the following statement last week:"

"'Anti-Communism is today the tattered banner under which the imperialists seek to maintain colonialism. The Pathet Lao forces, which are supporting the only legitimate government of Laos, the Souphanouvong government, are fighting for the independence, peace and well-being of the Laotian people against the U. S. -led SEATO\*interventionists.'"

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 3.

\* Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

"The disintegration of the colonial system is bound to have far-reaching repercussions in the internal development of the imperialist countries. Although it will not lead to the automatic collapse of imperialism, it is bound to create new and insuperable difficulties for it. The independent economic development of the young national states aggravates the problem of markets in the capitalists world and make it more difficult to exploit the underdeveloped countries by exporting capital. U. S. imperialism, for instance, with its production capacity inflated beyond all reason on the assumption that its global economic expansion will go on forever, is faced with the by no means distant prospect of market difficulties that will severely shake the economy...."

James E. Jackson, "The General Crisis of Capitalism Deepens," Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 52.

"... Any policy directed towards containing, rolling back or reversing the vast national liberation movements of our time will meet defeat. It has now been shown by Cuba that this is just as true in the Western Hemisphere as in Asia and Africa. It has been demonstrated again that imperialism is on the way out. This means all imperialism, of the 'old' colonial type as well as of the 'new' kind associated especially with American imperialism--monopoly expansion abroad, cloaked with democratic and anti-colonial pretenses."

"Notes of the Month," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 1.

"... In contrast to the 'classical' colonialism at the height of its power, neo-colonialism today is not a sign of economic and political strength but of weakness--of imperialism in decline. The camouflage wears thin these days... A decisive factor in this exposure is the socialist world, which gives moral and political support to anti-colonialism and offers real aid to their development without any strings or restrictions. That is why the Socialist world is the best friend and ally of the new nations."

The Worker, June 11, 1961, p. 9.



## VI. LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

1. The antirsubversion laws are nothing more than conspiracy and dragnet weapons against organized labor. Behind these legal shields, the United States Government arrests those union leaders who fight against such infringements on the rights of labor.
2. The House Committee on Un-American Activities and its ill-famed companion the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee are under attack by all liberty-loving people throughout the United States who recognize them for the monstrosities they are. Both must be abolished!
3. The United States Government must fulfill its responsibility to the people by enacting urgently needed laws to grant civil rights to the Negroes, the Indians, the foreign born, and others whose rights have been denied them.
4. Millions of people in this country live under the sickening fear of sudden deportation and denaturalization proceedings. The machinery of "justice" is being reassembled by Francis E. Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy and readied for the brutal assault not only on the liberties of the foreign born but on the liberties of all Americans.
5. The Communist Party, USA, will fight aggressively in the courts and in the arena of public opinion to maintain its legal right to existence as a political party. Anticommunist legislation endangers not only the Communist Party but the very foundation of democratic liberties.
6. Legislation which persecutes political views and the rights of organization also persecutes democracy. As each atom of freedom is chipped away legally from the communists, the freedom of every American citizen is lessened equally.
7. The Negro Smith Act victim, Henry Winston, totally blind and incapacitated due to the neglect of Federal prison authorities in Terre Haute, Indiana, must be released from prison.\*

\* Henry Winston was released from prison on June 30, 1961.

## SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

### 1. The Legal Harassment of Labor

"THE SUPREME COURT decision that saved Maurice F. Travis from an eight-year prison term was an important victory for trade union rights and civil liberties. Travis... was indicted in 1954 on the trumped-up charge that he was a member of the Communist Party when he signed a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit."

"... Former President Truman, when he unsuccessfully vetoed the Taft-Hartley Law, condemned the affidavit provision. That provision has been repealed for almost a year and a half. But the government still clings to the law, determined to put more trade unionists behind bars.

"Will this practice continue under President Kennedy? How can prosecution and imprisonment on T-H affidavit grounds be consistent with his own pledges to the trade unions? President Kennedy can demonstrate the sincerity of his pledge by marking finish to the shameful chapter on T-H affidavits, and order the release of those still imprisoned under the repealed law and an end of the cases still pending."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 3.

"THE U. S. SUPREME COURT last Monday refused to grant a hearing to seven past and present Clevelanders who had been convicted in a frameup trial on the faked charge of 'conspiracy' to violate the Taft-Hartley antilabor law. As a result, the seven will have to serve terms of 18 months in prison and \$2,500 in fines."

"The Cleveland Taft-Hartley trial marked the first use of the conspiracy charge as an antilabor weapon in more than a quarter of a century.

"Lumer, one of the frameup victims, who is now the Communist Party's national educational director, upon learning of the decision, declared:

"'The court's action is a severe blow against civil liberties and dangerously extends the use of the conspiracy weapon against organized labor....'"

The Worker,  
February 26, 1961, p. 1.

"The use of the 'conspiracy' charge against labor... is one of the oldest devices of the bosses--and their government--against workers. Since the trial of the... Seven in Cleveland... leaders in the Textile Workers Union in North Carolina, of the International Garment Workers, Local 25, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Denver, and of the Teamsters Union in St. Louis have suffered similar 'conspiracy' charges. In the Cleveland case, the section of the law for which the defendants were tried has been repealed--as manifestly faulty--since their conviction; they were convicted on the testimony of one government stool-pigeon, proven to have perjured himself on three significant counts, including the fact that he was an untried deserter from the U. S. Army."

"To Our Readers," Political Affairs,  
March, 1961, p. inside of front  
cover.

"When a U. S. marshal slapped the handcuffs on Archie Brown as Brown was leaving Pier 50, the action touched off the first constitutional test of the 'anti-Communist' provision of the Landrum-Griffin-Kennedy act. This provision says that no Communist (or anyone who has been a Communist within the preceding five years) may hold union office...."

"The union's stake in the Brown case was emphasized by ILWU\* president Harry Bridges.

\*International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

"Brown's indictment, said president Bridges, 'is a direct attack against the ILWU and every other American trade union which insists upon the right of its members to elect anyone to office they wish.' "

"Brown also sees his indictment as primarily an attack upon his union and its democratic structure."

"'The attack upon me,' he says, 'will give aid, comfort and encouragement to such sinister forces as the John Birch Society, the House Un-American Activities Committee and others seeking a full-blown revival of McCarthyism in this country.' "

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, pp. 1, 11.

"The truth is, as labor leaders discovered, that 'anti-subversion' laws and decrees are deliberately worded in vague, double-talk and sweeping language because the REAL objective is to use them as dragnet weapons. Even if those laws are not used to prosecute non-Communists, they are regarded more useful as a weapon to scare non-Communists away from ALL union activities...."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 4.

2. The House Committee on Un-American Activities and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Must Go

"Other actions for the abolition of the House Un-Americans are being taken by student groups across the nation. A petition drive was initiated by groups on 10 West Coast college campuses, under the leadership of the California Intercampus Coordinating Committee.

"Similar action has been taken by students at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., and the New York Youth Against the House UnAmerican Activities Committee."

The Worker,  
January 1, 1961, p. 10.

"Spearheading the attack are the un-American Activities Committee and its Senate counterpart, the Internal Security Committee, both of which wage an increasing assault on the liberties of Communists and all other Americans. Both are monstrosities which must be abolished...."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 47.

"Never before has the truth that 'freedom is indivisible' been demonstrated so dramatically as today. The Supreme Court, in upholding the Un-American Activities Committee, upholds the right of the committee to harass and jail anyone whose activities are opposed by the committee's members.

"This decision and the Attorney General's list of 'subversive' organizations make it clear that only those citizens and organizations who engage in no activities nor have any thoughts or views that are in disagreement with the members of the Unamerican Committee, are safe from victimization and persecution. Such people are not safe unless they are willing to support the activities and views of the committee and of those individuals and organizations that stand behind it; unless they are ready to become informants against their fellow citizens."

"The danger is here and now. The enemies of democracy, of labor, of the Negro people, of peace, are becoming bolder. It is necessary for the popular forces to be heard in the halls of Congress, in the office of the President, and of the Attorney General. Even the courts do not ignore the people's sentiments if they are unmistakably proclaimed."

The Worker,  
March 12, 1961, p. 3.

"...the American people are sick and tired of this terror-committee in their lives, and it is heartening to note that among those who have fought it openly are many youth, like the San Francisco students, whose entire lives were spent under its ominous shadow. A whole generation in America has come to manhood without ever having known a time when it was possible to think and speak openly and freely on matters like peace, trade-unionism, coexistence, etc., without being dragged before a government organization, and thereby risking jobs, reputation and their very liberty.

"It is ridiculous to speak of freedom of thought or conscience in the United States as long as the Un-American Activities Committee continues to exist. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we join with the great majority of the American people, like those represented by the 250 American professors from 79 leading colleges and universities who signed a statement which demanded the end of the Committee as a 'threat to our liberties.' We call upon our readers to raise their voices in similar protest."

"In the Mainstream,"  
Mainstream,  
April, 1961, p. 8.

"THE DAMAGE to liberty and the havoc caused to individuals by the House Un-American Activities Committee can never be measured by the number of court cases and persons imprisoned...."

"...the fight for Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee is an important part of the fight against racism, anti-Semitism bigotry and slander in our country. It is patr of the fight for the Bill of Rights for all Americans."

"...persons may use desperate means to keep their... committees, but the American people will see these facts as reasons to

rally to the abolition movement. It is said that more than 100 Congressmen are privately against the House Un-American Activities Committee...."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 10.

"Seventeen Negro and White Southern leaders have initiated a petition to President John F. Kennedy denouncing the House UnAmericans and Sen. James Eastland's Senate group as instruments of destruction of the forces working for integration in the South.

"This denunciation was included in a plea to free Carl Braden, Southern integration leader.

"Braden and Frank Wilkinson surrendered to the U. S. Marshal... May 1 to begin serving a year in prison on a charge of contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee."

"The petition states: 'The House Un-American Activities Committee, Senator Eastland's Internal Security Subcommittee, and various Southern state committees modeled after them claim to look for subversive activity, but actually they seem to be used in the South to try to destroy people and organizations working for integration.'"

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 12.

"... The House Un-American Activities Committee has harassed people of all walks of life--workers, students, preachers, professors. The victims are not only Communists but eventually the whole American people."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 7.

3. Civil Rights Legislation Is Urgently Needed

"ARE WE TO BEGIN the march to the 'New Frontiers' with the same old abandonment of the civil rights struggle, for 'practical' reasons, that has occurred in congress after congress?"

"Is not civil rights a real emergency in view of what is taking place in New Orleans, Fayette and Haywood counties, Tennessee, and 1001 other places in the U. S. A. ?

"Is it not high time we realize that appeasement of the Southerners is anything but 'practical' ?

"They were appeased in the last Congress, in which their strength was relatively less, but they defiantly held up or emasculated every piece of legislation that may have provided some relief against the recession that was approaching.

"'New Frontiers' need boldness, vigor, and defiance of those who would drag us backward! They will never be reached with America hobbled by the ball and chain of Southern racism."

The Worker,  
January 1, 1961, p. 3.

"... The fight against racism is however a people's fight. Had the President spoken out, progressives in the Supreme Court would have been strengthened. In the immediate future that Court will be confronted by legal actions demanding new interpretations of the Constitution in the interests of democracy and the Negro people. Had the President spoken out liberals in Congress who stand ready to fight for an effective Civil Rights program... would have been fortified."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 7.

"All decent-minded human beings must demand that the Administration, the Government power of the U. S., must take up this burden



now borne on the shoulders of our valiant youth, and by Presidential Executive Order and supplementary urgently-enacted civil rights laws accomplish the total eradication of the Southern states' Jim Crow laws and segregation system...."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 3.

"GUS HALL...discussed the future of the American working-class and its political vanguard..."

"...The defense of freedom, like charity, must begin at home."

"We seek," he continued, "to expand the coverage of the Bill of Rights to the eighteen million Negro people, who have been denied their rights from the beginning. And we are demanding full coverage for the American Indians and the foreign born and others, who are denied rights, as well."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, pp. 1, 10.

"...What is needed is a determined campaign to force civil rights legislation through this Congress and to insist that the President vigorously use his great Executive powers. What is needed is protests from State legislatures against Alabama's violations of the rights of citizens--for instance, if the Governor of Mississippi can wire Governor Patterson words of praise why can't the Governors of New York and New Jersey and Illinois and Michigan and California wire him words of condemnation?"

"The voice of democratic America must make itself heard, individually and collectively and persistently...."

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, June, 1961, p. 16.

4. Immigration and Nationality Laws Are Brutal

"THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE for the Protection of Foreign Born has launched a campaign for a Five-Year Statute of Limitations against deportations."

"... Petitions to Congress for an amendment to the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Law for the five-year statute of limitations are being circulated by the committee. The petition points out that 'millions of American families' are now being subjected to the 'fear of sudden deportation and naturalization proceedings throughout their lives.'

"Some fantastic cases of unjust persecution, under the Walter-McCarran Act, were presented..."

The Worker,  
January 22, 1961, p. 3.

"A MASSIVE assault on the liberties of all Americans--native as well as foreign born--is underway in the form of far reaching bills introduced into Congress, principally by Congressman Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee and chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

"... Worse of the Walter bills is H. R. 6..."

The Worker,  
May 7, 1961, p. 6.

"... Rep. Francis Walter, head of the House Un-American Committee, is again pushing a 'package bill' which seeks to undo all the favorable interpretations of the Supreme Court in recent years in relation to foreign born an denaturalization of foreign born citizens.

"All Americans... are imperiled by this move."

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. 12.

"...the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act... At the outset one should dispense with the approach that this legislation is merely business as usual... The law is actually a giant step forward in the exercise of dictatorial control over legal residents and naturalized citizens.

"By the terms of this statute a non-citizen can be arrested without a warrant and then detained without bail. He can be denied a fair hearing: the 'judge' (hearing officer) in his case is an employee under the thumb of his superiors in the Immigration Service and cannot exercise independent judgment; he permits gossip and hearsay evidence and credits the wildest tales of professional informers on the Service payroll. Membership in a legal organization is made a ground for deportation by a vague charge that the organization is or was affiliated to the Communist Party. Conduct innocent when engaged in becomes, many years later by a change in the law, a ground for deportation. A non-citizen can be deported to any country the Immigration Service (and State Department) can get to take him. After being deported the social security payments due him, which were deducted from his own wages, are confiscated. Deportation in many cases is actually a most grievous punishment, exile from family and friends to a strange land. Moreover, unlike most criminal and civil matters, there is no time limit, no statute of limitations, on starting a deportation proceeding. A non-citizen remains perpetually in danger. If the Service is unable to get a country to accept the deportee, he is placed on 'supervisory parole.' Though he has committed no crime, for the rest of his life he is on 'parole' and must periodically--as often as the Service chooses--report to their offices and submit to an inquisition on his activities.

"These provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act make a shambles of the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of association, the Fourth prohibiting arrests without a warrant, the Fifth protecting life, liberty and property, the Sixth guaranteeing jury trials in criminal cases and in suits for over 20 dollars, the Eighth barring cruel and unusual punishment, and Article I, sec. 9 prohibiting retroactive punishment and punishment by legislation which pre-judges guilt (a bill of attainder)...."

Charles Klemm, "The Foreign  
Born and the Nation,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, pp. 33-34.

5. Anticommunist Legislation Is against Democracy

"The next major and the decisive case for constitutional liberties is the impending Supreme Court decision on the McCarran Act. The case is Communist Party, USA, versus Subversive Activities Control Board. The law under review is the 'Internal Security Act of 1950' passed in the 81st Congress over the veto of former President Harry S. Truman."

"... Any adverse decision against the Bill of Rights in the McCarran Act case or the Smith Act membership cases which the Court is also now considering must meet with a similar protest resulting in a crusade to abolish or nullify the pro-fascist laws. Every advocate of democratic liberties has a responsibility in this fight. Any court decision to outlaw the Communist Party can only find our Party fighting more aggressively in the courts and in the arena of public opinion for democratic liberties. Nobody is going to fold up or close up in such a fight. Rather we must and will strengthen the fight and our Party."

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 3.

"... there is good reason to conclude that the major danger to the liberties of the American people are coming from two bills that still await Supreme Court decisions.

"Those are the McCarran bill, with its registration provisions, and the Membership Section of the Smith Act.

"Meanwhile Nelson Rockefeller continues his drive towards the White House, over all the liberties of the people that he can trample upon."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 11.

"By a bare majority of five to four, the Supreme Court today struck a crushing blow at democracy and the Constitution of the land. It

did this by upholding the membership clause of the Smith act and the McCarran registration act, both based on the Hitlerite big lie of the Communist menace. . . . "

"If the bare majority of the Court and the reactionary forces for whom they speak think that in this way it can intimidate the Communist Party of the United States and prevent it from carrying on its clear and present duty to defend democracy and peace, it is seriously mistaken. The Communist Party is a legal political party operating within the framework of the U. S. Constitution, and it would be derelict in its duty to the American people if it did not fight vigorously for its full legal rights and existence.

"It will continue to do its duty to the American people by alerting them as sharply as it can to the dangers inherent in this court action--dangers to the very base and fabric of democracy in our country. If this decision is permitted to stand, all the gathering fascist and anti-labor forces will consider it a green light for them to push their fascist revival and their effort to drag the country into a catastrophic nuclear war. "

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 1.

"The Communist Party will defend its right to a legal existence under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights as a legitimate current in American political life, a movement that can trace its existence back a full century into our history, from the Communists who supported Lincoln and the Union through the old Socialist Party. The Communist Party has taken legal steps to request a re-hearing by the Supreme Court and will exhaust every resource to halt the oppression of these iniquitous laws and their dire consequences for the liberties of all Americans.

"At the same time the Communist Party will place its case before the highest court of all, the bar of public opinion. . . . "

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 5.

6. Political Persecution Limits Democracy

"It is not too late to speak out against the unamerican activities of the Unamerican committee. And it is certainly timely to speak out against the infamous McCarran (Internal Security) Act and against any persecution of political views and the rights of organization, including membership in the Communist Party. Unless the warning of Justice Black is heeded it is certainly correct to say to every American: the 'liberty you lose will be your own.' "

The Worker,  
March 12, 1961, p. 3.

"Political persecution enters a new area in this country with the Supreme Court's refusal to review the Cleveland Taft-Hartley conspiracy case, a cowardly act which sends to prison seven victims of a frame-up...."

"THIS CASE stands with other cases involving civil liberty in our land. The number of political prisoners in this country is on the sharp increase at the moment when big speeches are being made about our country's role in strengthening freedom and democracy. Such hypocrisy and double-talk must be exposed.

"When advocates of peace, freedom, economic security, and socialism are imprisoned, the ruling class seeks to intimidate all who participate in the struggle. They imprison some to silence many...."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 12.

"...the case of the Communist Party challenge of the Internal Security Act directly affects thirteen other organizations which are in the courts fighting against the charge of being Communist fronts, and one international union which is before the Board as Communist infiltrated. In addition to the Scales and Noto cases, there are sixteen

other membership cases. The Denver Smith Act conspiracy frame-up is in the Court of Appeals. Communists and others are victimized by special election laws in 37 states, by rulings of boards, committees, and courts, by contempt citations, deportation, and denaturalization proceedings. Teachers are fired; books are burned; art is scrapped. The repression includes, but is never limited to Communists. Nobody really knows the full extent of the repression. It is only indicated by the lists of millions in the hands of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is those millions who are jeopardized in their jobs and liberties by the . . . cases now in the Supreme Court. No democratic, progressive, peace-advocating American is safe. . . ."

Arnold Johnson, "Civil Liberties and Democracy," Political Affairs, May, 1961, pp. 22-23.

"Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, in a public statement pointed out. . .

"In the name of anti-Communism, the high court opened the door to the victimization of Communists and non-Communists alike who are fighting for defense of democratic liberties, the rights of the Negro people and of labor, and for the cause of peace. "

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 11.

"It is not for ourselves alone that we speak. For we know full well that reactionary laws like the McCarran and Smith Acts have an evil purpose and a relentless logic and that in nation after nation the destruction of the democratic rights of all began with the attack 'only' on the Communists. . . ."

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 5.

7. Release Henry Winston

"NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS of Henry Winston, imprisoned and blind Communist Party, leader, urged President Kennedy last week to 'grant executive clemency' to Winston...

"The appeal... said, in part:

"This Open Letter is an urgent appeal to you on behalf of a man who has been struck by disaster--his life broken due to the miscarriage of justice in our country...."

"His five-year sentence was vengefully extended to eight years, contrary to all precedents...."

"At Terre Haute prison he developed dangerous symptoms of grave illness... But no help was forthcoming from the prison authorities... until it was too late... And now he is totally and irrevocably blind."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 10.

"ON BEHALF of Henry Winston, blind Negro Smith Act victim now serving his eighth year in a Federal penitentiary, a Mother's Day delegation visited the White House and Department of Justice a week ago to ask for executive clemency...."

"Winston is totally blind and incapacitated, due to the neglect of Federal prison authorities in Terre Haute..."

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. 12.

"HENRY WINSTON, blinded last year by a brain tumor as a result of prison negligence, is now undergoing serious medical tests because of recurring dizziness and head pains."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 3.



## VII. ARMED FORCES

1. Only when the United States is sincere in its efforts at total disarmament can world peace be obtained. Its plan for the inspection and control of arms with no mention of disarmament, its childish name-calling, its refusal to recognize the reasonableness of the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, its arms buildup program, and its aggressive foreign policy make one wonder if the United States really does want peace.
2. Behind the big myth of the threat of world communism, President Kennedy arms the United States for imperialist warfare against the little nations struggling for independence and against the socialist nations.
3. The American war lords, whose businesses grow bigger on war, and the American warriors, whose business is war, are leagued in a conspiracy against peace.
4. The spread of nuclear weapons to member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will put humanity on the very brink of a holocaust. Money spent on such superarms would be better spent to bring the American people back from the brink of depression. Nuclear tests must be banned! Nuclear weapons must be outlawed!
5. Through swirling snow, high winds, and all kinds of weather, thousands of American peace lovers in all sections of the United States joyfully marched in a huge demonstration to alert America to the danger of atomic annihilation.

### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

#### 1. Disarmament

"While Kennedy's call in his inauguration address for beginning anew met with general approval, there was puzzlement over his plan for 'serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms' instead of

projecting the idea of general and complete disarmament. It was precisely this line established by the Eisenhower administration that met with dissatisfaction not only in the socialist countries, but in practically every nation of the world."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 10.

"If Kennedy wants to expand the 'disarmament effort,' it certainly won't come to pass by establishing as a condition:

"'Only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.'"

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 3.

"Peaceful co-existence of different social systems appeals to all right minded people as sensible. Then there can be peaceful competition. Disarmament is the first necessary step, which will ban the bombs, end the bases on foreign soil, stop the arms race. More and more these ideas are welcomed throughout the world. The war makers must be contained and stopped, they cannot be allowed to destroy the human race."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 7.

"... while Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders have continued to hail the Vienna talks as a good step forward, the Kennedy administration has been leaking out inspired stories declaring that while the talks had proved 'useful', Khrushchev had been 'tough' and had refused to budge an inch on disarmament, nuclear test bans or Berlin...."

"The emphasis on Khrushchev's 'toughness' is apparently being used by Kennedy to create support for his aggressive foreign policy and for

increased military buildup. Abroad, its aim is to control Washington's reluctant allies behind its aggressive policies."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 10.

"Washington never wanted the moratorium on tests which it was compelled to accept by world demand when the USSR unilaterally announced tests cessation in 1958. The policy of Washington has been one of endless negotiation to create the impression that it wishes agreement and that obstruction comes from the Soviet Union. Its tactics have been the same as that taken as far back as the Baruch Report on Nuclear Weapons in 1946--to use the issue of control to avoid agreement by pressing for a type of inspection which could only bring the Soviet rejoinder that not a ban but espionage is the object of the proposals.

"To insure against such a result the Soviet Union has proposed a veto-protected inspection, i. e., a three-man control with a veto vested in all three representatives, a proposal based on the Security Council setup which was formed on Roosevelt's initiative and which, despite all reactionary whinings, has safeguarded world peace. However, to avoid a break-up on this issue, the Soviet Union has now proposed that the test question be merged with the disarmament talks and that the question of control be removed as a controversial issue.

"... The Soviet policy is for disarmament with control, not for control without disarmament. What is unreasonable in that?"

The Worker,  
June 25, 1961, p. 12.

## 2. United States Prepares for War

"The immediate arms buildup that Kennedy proposed... certainly won't have the result of priming the pump of the wavering economy, if that is one of the thoughts behind the move. The building of a few hundred more

planes, missiles, and submarines won't re-employ many workers. But it will pour billions of dollars more into the coffers of Wall Street."

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 3.

"IN HIS DEFENSE MESSAGE to Congress, President Kennedy proposed a big arms program greater by two billion dollars than the Eisenhower military budget. . . ."

"... Kennedy seeks to justify the arms buildup by the supposed threat of aggression, and the need to survive the 'first blow' in order to inflict upon the enemy the illusory victorious final blow.

"Along this path lies national suicide. The first requirement of any defense budget is to recognize that in a thermo-nuclear war all combatant nations will be devastated."

"TODAY, the peoples fighting for freedom from imperialism will not be passive recipients of exported counter-revolution, and in this they will be supported by the socialist countries and by the peace movement the world over. Kennedy should know that the same lesson he learned in Laos applies elsewhere."

The Worker,  
April 23, 1961, pp. 5, 8.

"Kennedy is obviously preparing for open and direct military intervention with soldiers, sailors and marines in these lands which are now breaking the fetters of colonialism.

"In pursuance of such objectives, the President is preparing to pursue the kind of 'dirty' war the French imperialists carried on in Indo-China and in Algeria. That is the meaning of the phrases about training for paramilitary action and 'unconventional' wars. . . ."

"Another objective of this 'para-military' and 'unconventional' war training of the armed forces is to overthrow the governments of the Soviet Union and other Socialist nations...."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, pp. 2, 11.

"President Kennedy in his May 27 address also called for the retraining of U. S. troops for guerilla warfare and for strengthening the Marine Corps which has always been the colonial arm of U. S. imperialism. It is a policy of desperation and madness--of massive subversion, infiltration, assassination and warfare--all done under the deceitful cover of fighting world communism."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 9.

### 3. War Lords and Warriors Have No Use for Peace

"... The Pentagon, the munitions makers, and those who fatten their purses in war goods seek to determine our domestic policy and our relations to other lands. They deal lightly with threats of suicidal nuclear war. They rob the public purse. They force conformity to cold war objectives. Civil liberties are suspended. Labor unions' rights are curbed. Social welfare programs are scrapped. Health and housing are forgotten.

"All this and threatened nuclear suicide, and military rule, are on the program of the war makers. It is high time that the peace-makers--the great majority of the American people--recognize and repudiate the monstrous military superstructure which dominates American life and serves only the interests of a very small few--the financial warlords--that section of monopoly capital, with an unending lust for power."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 6.

"The hope for peace expressed through the disarmament and nuclear test ban conferences has so frightened the military that some high ranking officers appear willing to ally themselves with... racist elements to sabotage peace negotiations. Peace is the enemy of warriors."

The Worker,  
May 7, 1961, p. 8.

"The American generals and monopolists supported by scientists like Edward Teller, were always, and are now, opposed to ending the nuclear arms race."

"These men have a powerful influence on the U. S. Congress and the Government--irrespective of the party label of the President."

"That is the basic reason why the Geneva conference on ending the tests came to a standstill and why it is now in grave danger."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 6.

"On the eve of Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting in Vienna, the American Security Council announced through its newly formed National Strategy Committee that it is calling for a nationwide campaign for the U. S. to resume underground nuclear bomb testing and walk out on the Geneva disarmament parley."

"The ASC was founded by the Sears, Roebuck management under the aegis of former America First Gen. Robert E. Wood...."

"Rear Admiral Chester Ward, Retired... is 'Director of Education' for the blacklist agency... He is joined by Lt. General Edward M. Almond, Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Admiral Felix R. Stomp, General Maxwell Taylor, and General A. C. Wedemeyer."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. MW 4.

4. Stop the Spread of Nuclear Weapons

"'ONE HUNDRED DAYS for Peace' literature and petitions will be passed out among shoppers in more than a dozen N. Y. neighborhoods this weekend."

"The petitions urge President Kennedy to refrain from giving A- and H-bombs to the NATO countries. The message to the President declares that the spread of nuclear weapons would 'hopelessly complicate the problem of agreement on disarmament.'"

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 11.

"Of most immediate importance in the struggle is the movement to ban nuclear tests and outlaw nuclear weapons. This must be pressed with the greatest vigor, because it is the most terrible hazard to life and health."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 29.

"THE APPEAL to Stop the Spread of Nuclear Weapons. . .

"... is now being circulated by thousands of peace workers and volunteers of all ages, men and women of the most diverse political views, united by the common aim of saving humanity from a nuclear holocaust."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 3.

"To give away the nuclear weapon to NATO or other nations is to increase the war danger. To ignore or to cover up such facts is to add to the aggravation."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 7.

"Building up nuclear arms is no defense against nuclear war. What we need is more action for banning nuclear weapons and for general disarmament. . .

"We need a policy that will turn away from reliance on a super-arms program, use the defense money to help meet the gigantic problem of unemployment and fill the social needs of the people. We need a policy in Washington that will discard the cold war part of the Kennedy defense message and that will implement that portion of it which holds forth the prospect of reducing tensions, and working for peaceful solutions and disarmament."

The Worker,  
April 23, 1961, p. 8.

"... Economic dependence results in political dependence and it is this that the American monopolists count on to get De Gaulle to subordinate French forces to NATO. They hope to force his accepting NATO as a fourth nuclear power; this would give nuclear arms to West Germany, heighten the danger of war, and submerge France still further to West German hegemony since the latter is the largest country and the biggest industrial and military power in western Europe."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, p. 7.

#### 5. The Peace March of 1961

"THOUSANDS are marching for peace this weekend, from one end of the nation to the other.

"San Francisco predicts the biggest peace walk and rally in its history. Chicago, with friendly competition between the SANE\*committee and the American Friends Service Committee, will have two walks combining into one with a huge rally.

\* Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy



"In Maryland, the Witnesses for Peace... will hold vigils at Fort Detrick, at the Atomic Energy Commission installation in Germantown and at the Pentagon in Washington....

"One week of walks by the New Jersey SANE committees started March 25 at McGuire Air Force Base with 425 people mostly college and high school students in line....

"The New England Committee for Non-Violent Action is on a 340-mile peace march... picking up walkers on the route through Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut....

"New Yorkers... and other peace groups will join the New Englanders on this walk..."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 1.

"PEACE MARCHED joyfully through the streets of N. Y. last weekend. High school and college youths and young workers made up nearly ninety percent of the marchers in New York's biggest peace parade in years. And they were bounding with life....

"More than four thousand youngsters filed into United Nations Plaza after miles of tramping through rough wind and drizzle that Saturday afternoon.

"That march was directed by the Sane Nuclear Policy Committee, that is alerting America to the danger of atomic annihilation.

"But the streets were alive again with Peace lovers the next day. A far more significant Easter Sunday parade than the bonneted display on middle Fifth Avenue was under way...."

The Worker,  
April 9, 1961, p. 1.

"One hundred and twenty Peace Marchers, more than doubling the number in last year's group, walked for almost two days in the chill spring,

the final lap in a swirling snowstorm, to be greeted at the Water Tower by a burst of sunshine and hundreds of others who joined them there from all parts of Chicago."

"The spirit of hopefulness and new confidence that pervaded the rally was matched by a much more positive reception by those on the side lines, according to many marchers."

The Worker,  
April 9, 1961, p. MW 4.

## VIII. MINORITY (NATIONAL AND RACIAL) GROUPS

1. The pen with which President Kennedy could once and for all annihilate the odious "jim-crow" lies idle. Moderation and compromise will not work. The people should demand that the operations of the Office of President of the United States be put into action immediately against racial discrimination.
2. It is the shame of America that her Negroes, simply because they are Negroes, are not only denied their rights as citizens but are denied their right to be human.
3. Communists have no interests alien to the Negroes' struggles. They seek to present constructive measures, to build unity, to educate the Negro working class, and to continue their unyielding ideological battle against racism. The Communist Party is indeed the friend of the American Negro!
4. The long-abused American Indian, whose civil rights and political liberty have been completely denied, must be drawn into the popular front against monopoly.
5. Deportations, denaturalizations, harassment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and immigration authorities are examples of the heartlessness of bureaucratic measures against the foreign born.
6. Anti-Semitism is more the rule than the exception throughout the broad expanse of the United States and has fathered such offspring as Norman Rockwell who, untormented by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, heads the American Nazi Party and calls for the mass-murder of the Jewish people.
7. Many of the Puerto Ricans in the United States are unable to obtain employment. Those who are "lucky" enough to obtain jobs as seasonal workers find themselves forced to submit to beatings, disgraceful wages, and a concentration-camp existence.

## SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

### 1. President Kennedy Must End Racial Discrimination

"THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party, meeting over last weekend, mapped a program of action for peace, civil rights, and against the mounting impact of mass unemployment.

"The line of direction approved unanimously by the committee was advanced in the main report to the meeting by Gus Hall, general secretary."

"... The President should employ the military forces of the government to bar the violence against the Negro people. He urged executive action by proclamation to guarantee the Negro people the 'right to hold office and the right to vote,' and demanded that as long as the Negro people in the South are denied their civil rights, congressional representation from the South should be reduced, in accord with the Constitution, in proportion to the number of Negroes denied the right to vote."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 3.

"What is required is concerted militant mass action directed in the first instance to the government, with the demand that President Kennedy issue immediately appropriate EXECUTIVE ORDERS to enforce the outlawing of discrimination against Negro citizens in the exercise of their voting and political action rights; in defense of equal job, housing, educational and cultural rights."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 3.

"PRESIDENT KENNEDY could with the 'stroke of the pen' issue a 'proclamation declaring that on a given date all jimcrow practices are henceforth altlawed.' Benjamin J. Davis, national secretary of the Communist Party, last week told more than 100 City College students to heavy applause."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 12.

"The fury of the mob reaction against those youths in Alabama, which was promoted by the Governor of Alabama himself, is the measure of the failure of President Kennedy, as of his predecessors, to use the powers of his office to secure to the Negro masses in the South their court-ordered and federal law-given rights of equality...."

"All decent-minded human beings must demand that the Administration, the Government power of the U. S., must take up this burden now borne on the shoulders of our valiant youth, and by Presidential Executive Order and supplementary urgently-enacted civil rights laws accomplish the total eradication of the Southern states' Jim Crow laws and segregation system. And put into effect at once a federally policed system of controlled compliance with, and defense of, the rights of the Negro citizens in the Southern states."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, pp. 1, 3.

"How many lessons does President Kennedy need in the futility of 'moderation' and 'compromise?'..."

"The President has not shown 'solemnity and steadfastness'..."

"Steadfastness in this crisis requires more than phone calls... The President in the past has talked of the need for moral leadership from his office... The Presidential office is an Executive one, not a lecturing one. The President is endowed with more power than any other single person in the United States; let him use that power, and never mind the telephone. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces; let him use those forces. He is chief initiator of legislation, let him initiate needed legislation; he is the chief administrator of the law, let him administer the law. \* These are the duties he has sworn to perform; the lectures are extracurricular."

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, June, 1961, pp. 14, 15.

\* Underlined portion italicized in original.

2. Treatment of Negroes Is the Shame of America

"For millions of people to be denied, in the land of their birth, the right to live wherever they please, to be educated, to vote, to work at any and all occupations or professions, to marry whom and where they please, to go to recreation and amusement places, to be hospitalized, to eat in public restaurants--because of their color--is the shame of our country and shocks an doutrages millions of people in other lands. It is an insult and offense to peoples of color everywhere."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 9.

". . . While the Negro workers are victimized with their white fellow workers because of the general economic crisis, they suffer special burdens because of racial discrimination. The proportion of Negro workers unemployed is in certain areas twice that of the white workers. Not only does this impose disproportionate hardships on the Negro families, but it further divides and weakens organized labor as a whole, and thus violates the self-interest of the white workers."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs,  
April, 1961, p. 8.

"ALABAMA mud, red with the blood of our youth, has been spattered in the eye of the nation by Gov. John Patterson's Klu Klux mobsters.

"Heroic Negro youth, with courageous young white men and women by their side, are gloriously pushing the point of the developing general offensive of the Negro people and their white allies against the Southern segregation system with all of its barbarous dignity-destroying and life-destroying patterns of racist tyranny, unconscionable exploitation and human misery."

"How outrageous is the condition that prevails in our country! We behold a government boastful of its mighty powers, that flexes its military muscles and shouts in threatening tones before the world that it would order the lives of sovereign nations, from Cuba to Laos, yet has failed to secure the rights and defend the liberties of 15 million of its Negro citizens, 97 years after those rights were proclaimed. How fraudulent and mocking do the Government's 'democratic free world' pretensions sound to world public opinion."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, pp. 1, 3.

"The major feature of repression in the country is undoubtedly the continued brutal oppression of the Negro people with its terror, segregation, police brutality, and lynch mob rule. The use of dogs in Mississippi by the police to attack Negro men, women, and children on the steps of a courthouse is the latest demonstration of this.

"Any attention to political imprisonment or to other forms of the suppression of civil liberty must not take away from the fact that the struggle for full citizenship and equality of the Negro people in our country is the first and primary task of all Americans. That is number one...."

Arnold Johnson, "Civil Liberties and Democracy," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 19.

"... Among Negro workers, unemployment has in many areas reached the proportions of a major crisis.... in many major industrial cities the actual ratio is at least three to one and in some cases much higher.... These conditions are not new; they have existed for some time and have grown worse with each new economic downturn. In many a Negro community they have given rise to a pattern of human misery rivaling that in the worst of the chronically depressed areas elsewhere."

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of Growing Unemployment," Political Affairs, June, 1961, p. 21.

### 3. Communists Are the Negroes' Friends

"IT IS essential for the Negro freedom struggle and for America that more and more Communists be in that great battle. Communists help to bring clarity and direction where there is confusion as to the line of march. They contribute resoluteness and militancy where there is timidity and uncertainty. They bring unity--unity among the Negro people, unity of Negro and white, unity of the Negro people with labor and all democratic sections of the population.

"Communists have no interests that are alien to the Negro people's aims and struggles....

"Communists work to carry out the programs of the Negro people's organizations.... at all times, they seek to present constructive measures which aid the struggle and which build the Negro people's organizations and their unity.

"Communists seek to educate the Negro working class on the necessity for socialism, to bring to the Negro workers the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which has emancipated millions. The more such class conscious workers are, the better for the struggle.

"The Communists can be counted on for a continuous, unyielding ideological battle against racism, against every manifestation of 'white supremacy,' against all forms of white chauvinism, including its subtler forms which find reflection at times even in our ranks. We also oppose narrow nationalist views in the Party and thereby work for the firmest unity of Negro and White."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 11.

"... the all-round role of the Party... must aim at becoming a dynamic political force, defending the militancy, united action, and independence of the Negro people's movement and championing the fundamental principle of Negro-white unity. In helping to set masses in motion, the Party must become much more an instrument of change, a Party of action. In no way can the Party display its vanguard role more effectively



than by fighting for the immediate needs of the Negro workers, emphasizing the growing importance of the economic issues in the struggle for Negro rights, and in illuminating the path to wiping out once and for all job discrimination, and all other aspects of the Jim-Crow system, from the life of our country."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs,  
April, 1961, p. 10.

"... Benjamin J. Davis, national secretary of the Communist Party..."

"... said Communists will 'do their utmost to strengthen and unite the Negro movement and bring to it the backing of the working people.'..."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 12.

"Mildred MacAdory Edelman, national committee member of the Communist Party, held hundreds of listeners in a driving rain in Harlem for over an hour describing her long years of struggle in Alabama and the militant role of the Communist Party in the fight for Negro equality...."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 2.

#### 4. Abused American Indian Must Join Popular Front

"THE THREAT the Omaha Sioux warned of was the U. S. Government's policy to terminate our honored treaties with the Indians and the protection and aid of Federal law.

"Tribes were to be terminated The illiterate, ill-housed, and ill-abused Indians were to be thrown to the mercies of greedy and land-hungry state legislatures and real estate speculators who wished to carve up the Indian Reservations and force the Indians off their ancestral lands.

"Many tribes were simply abolished. By vote, it is true--legally and neatly--but abolished."

The Worker,  
January 8, 1961, p. 5.

"SUCH DIRE conditions of poor land, chronic unemployment, poverty, discrimination, and starvation have made the half of a million Indians the most oppressed and abused minority group in America.

"Civil rights and political liberty has been wholely denied to the American Indian.

"Never in our history has there been an Indian Congressman in the U. S. Congress to represent his people. There still is none. There is no Indian in any state or federal office. There never has been. Until recently the Indian people were not even permitted to vote."

The Worker,  
January 15, 1961, p. 5.

"A great number of the Indian people are beginners in mass struggle and they need the veteran experience and Marxist understanding of party people to help:

"1. To look to the working people for organizational stability.

"2. To have confidence in the working people instead of the petty bourgeoisie.

"As in many fields of life, labor needs to adopt the principle of organizing the unorganized and this means organizing a large majority of Indians who are seasonal workers and unorganized. Such a drive would have to be on the basis of nominal dues, based on ability to pay. The Indian people's movement must be drawn into the coalition to become a meaningful segment of the popular front against monopoly."

M. S. HARRISSE, "The American Indian Today," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 44.

5. Foreign Born Victims of Heartless Bureaucratic Measures

"Assemblyman. . .

" . . . introduced Assembly Resolution 20 to support 'a statute of limitations so that no person legally admitted to the United States shall be deportable after five years residence in this country, and that no naturalized person shall be denaturalized for any reason after five years from the date of naturalization. '

" . . . action was greeted by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born as a contribution 'toward curbing some of the heartlessness of bureaucratic deportation practices. ' "

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 3.

"A second major field which stems from the same white-supremacist and chauvinist ideology is the whole series of attacks against the foreign-born. . . Deportations and denaturalizations are used for every form of political repression. Harrassment in investigation by F. B. I. and immigration authorities remind the foreign-born, including the naturalized citizen, that the rule of second-class citizenship prevails in fields other than as candidate for the Presidency. "

Arnold Johnson, "Civil Liberties and Democracy," Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 19.

"Today the rights of the foreign born are in limbo, the culmination of their erosion during the past three-quarters of a century. The arch expression of this process is the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, whose assertion of almost absolute power over non-citizens and naturalized citizens the courts have so far sustained. . . . "

"... The attitude toward the foreign born is also shown in the transfer in 1940 of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Labor Department to the Justice Department, the police arm of the Federal government. Since 1954 ex-Lt.-General Swing has, with military efficiency-- and in denial of their constitutional rights--periodically rounded up and deported thousands of Mexican-Americans without hearings. Swing also boasts of his 'success' in wrenching, during 1950 to 1955, 184 'subversive aliens' from their families and sending them into exile...."

"How can this despotism be explained, this ruthless trampling on the Bill of Rights and the most elementary civilized customs by the very nation which owes the most to the immigrant and proclaims itself the world leader and guardian of democracy? Compounding this paradox is another fact: the non-citizen population today is under three million--less than two per cent of the total population, the lowest percentage in the history of the United States. With such a small and declining target, why is there an intensification rather than a diminution of persecution of the foreign born?..."

Charles Klemm, "The Foreign Born and the Nation,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, pp. 33, 34.

#### 6. Anti-Semitism Prevalent in United States

"... Eugene Dennis unceasingly conducted a struggle against anti-Semitism. He challenged the legality of the racist, anti-semitic Un-American committee which is doing nothing now to stop the nazi Rockwell, who is calling for the Hitler-like mass-murder of the Jewish people...."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 5.

"No sooner than had the American Mercury begun to spew anti-semitism, vehemently and brutally as of old, than the Hitlerite propagandists, who had been 'laying low' since the war, such as Robert Edward

Edmondson and Edward Hunter, both accused of wartime sedition, emerged into its pages. And now the American Mercury itself has passed into the ehands of one of Goebbels' favorite, and oft recommended, anti-semites, Dr. Winrod.

"So bold have these pro-Nazis become that in the May, 1960 American Mercury, the Reverend Richard Girder... asks whether it won't have been better if the U. S. had accepted the Nazi negotiated peace offered by Von Papen, in 1943, and joined with the Nazi in a holy war against the Soviet Union. The Nazis, Reverend Girder wrote, should have been our allies."

The Worker,  
April 23, 1961, p. 9.

"Discrimination in resorts, housing, higher education, jobs, and a score of other fields against Jewish people is more the rule than the exception in the broad expanse of our country. That so much anti-Semitic literature should be published and distributed in our country is one of the most damaging scars to democratic liberties. The fact that this is so often covered up adds to the damage."

Arnold Johnson, "Civil Liberties and Democracy,"  
Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 19.

#### 7. Puerto Ricans Are Slaves in United States

"Among... Puerto Rican... workers, the officially admitted rate of unemployment is two to three times as high as the national average, and the actual rate is in many cases four to five times as high..."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, pp. 13-14.

"An increasing number of Puerto Ricans are coming through the Holland tunnel after being picked up along the highway by a sympathetic driver.

There are others, not so fortunate, who by hiking day and night... cross the George Washington Bridge and enter the city. They come not from Chicago or Philadelphia but from one of those concentration camps in which the Puerto Rican seasonal workers are kept, for all intents and purposes in practical slavery, under the worst living conditions imaginable, getting beatings and very little pay when the 'deductions' are made against the pennies per hour they receive as wages."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, p. 8.

## **IX. EDUCATION**

1. When racial discrimination is admitted to the educational system, education becomes inadequate and inferior.
2. Low teachers' salaries, mounting tuitions, segregation, Federal financing of "jim-crow" schools, government encroachment on the free status of state universities and colleges, and lack of state aid all contribute to the prevailing degeneration of the American educational system.
3. Students and faculties no longer timidly sit back and watch academic freedom being trampled in the "cesspools of McCarthyism."
4. American universities, colleges, institutes, business schools, and even rightist student groups are backed and controlled by the business tycoons.
5. The rapidly growing liberalism on campuses throughout the country has been demonstrated in the attitudes of teachers and students on such issues as nuclear disarmament, desegregation, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the distorted film "Operation Abolition."
6. There is the stench of decay in the methodology of American education. The truths of the Negro and other minority groups, of fascism, racism, and tyranny over the minds of men are absent from textbooks. Instead, students are taught of the "destructiveness" of communism, and children are indoctrinated in the capitalist moral that good behavior now means good jobs later.

### **SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS**

#### **1. Discrimination Means Inferior Education**

"During the past few years masses of whites in Northern urban centers have moved to the suburbs while the Negro population has increased,

expanding the ghetto. This development has seriously aggravated the school situation for the Negro people who have borne the brunt of a general deterioration in education."

The Worker,  
February 5, 1961, p. 12.

"MAYOR WAGNER'S proposed record budget of two and a half billion dollars is so handcuffed to the bankers and big realty interests that it continues the shame of the city, with its deteriorating social services and patterns of discrimination in housing, schools and jobs."

"Deterioration in education, resulting in the first place from the inferior and segregated education imposed on Negro and Puerto Rican children, will continue with the proposed inadequate education budget."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 12.

"What has been long known to Negro and white parents, that racial bias is rampant in Detroit schools, is being uncovered by a citizens' committee, one section of which would like to play down the startling facts gathered."

"Some of the shockers they will reveal are that almost half Detroit's 285,000 school children are Negro while less than one-fourth of the more than 10,000 teachers are Negro."

"Many parents have repeatedly protested to School Board members... that supplies in mostly all-Negro schools or inter-racial schools are often glaringly short while in all-white schools supplies are plentiful. The citizens committee has corroborated this charge."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. MW 3.



2. Degeneration in American Education

"THE U. S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION urged the federal government last week to cut off all federal funds to public colleges and universities that bar or discriminate against Negroes."

"The commission recommended 'executive or, if necessary, Congressional action' to put a stop to federal government financing of jimcrow and inferior education for Negroes."

The Worker,  
January 22, 1961, p. 1.

"In the fight for more substantial raises for Chicago's public school teachers, 4,200 members of the Chicago Teachers Union staged a 'protest walk' to the Board of Education and down LaSalle Street past City Hall.

"But the next day, in the final budget meeting of the board, the majority of the trustees turned a deaf ear to the teachers' plea and voted 7 to 3 for the small raise recommended by School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis."

The Worker,  
January 22, 1961, p. MW 2.

"THE THREAT to free higher education, under the guise of 'college aid,' increased rapidly last week as Governor Nelson Rockefeller moved to railroad a \$400 annual tuition fee for students in the New York state university units, while proposing subsidies for the private colleges."

"The Rockefeller proposals... aims at a major expansion of higher education in New York through ending free higher education, using student fees to pay for the expansion, subsidizing private colleges, and using funds from payroll and other taxes falling heaviest on workers for these subsidies."

"Two traps are included endangering the free status of the New York City colleges, which are aiming for independent university status. The two traps include methods for state domination of the city-run colleges. The other would seek to curb state aid to the city colleges to force compliance with the state tuition scheme."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. 12.

"The new stage of the general crisis is particularly evident in our country, which shows extreme decay.

"...There is degeneration of our educational system..."

"The fight for desegregation in the schools remains a major task...."

"...the constantly rising tuition fees place college education out of reach of growing millions...."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, pp. 8, 39, 48.

"Rockefeller's latest so-called 'scholar incentive' program still bases itself on aid to the private colleges with cash awards falling far below the present inadequate Board of Regents scale for those most in need of scholarship aid.

"It rejects the proposal for expansion of the free state university; imposes tuition fees for the now free state colleges; rejects increases and expansion of regents scholarships; and threatens to smuggle tuition fees into the now free city colleges."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 12.

"THE FIGHT FOR increased state aid to New York City's public schools is expected to continue to the very close of the State legislative session, midst accusations against Gov. Rockefeller and the Republican majority of 'shocking and callous' disregard of the city's needs."

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 3.

"Also under criticism was the undercover move of the Kennedy Administration to support a Dixiecrat amendment to the federal education bill to bar withholding of funds from state with segregated school systems."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, p. 10.

### 3. Witch Hunts on Campuses Are Failing

"An attempt to apply the 'Pittsburgh formula' of red-baiting and witch-hunting against a University professor has run into a storm of protests from all walks of steel city life.

"The simple act of signing a statement of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee last April by a University of Pittsburgh History Professor, has stirred up the cesspools of McCarthyism in Western Pennsylvania."

"University officials, faculty and student body spoke out quickly in defense of the academic freedom as well as expressing admiration and respect for Dr. Colodny as an able instructor."

The Worker,  
January 29, 1961, p. MW 1.

"Widespread support to Dr. Colodny from students, faculty, civil liberties groups, and the Pittsburgh Post Gazette and other forces centered around academic Freedom and a resentment of smear tactics."

The Worker,  
May 14, 1961, p. 10.

#### 4. Monopolies Control American Education

"The business tycoons have the over-riding control of universities, colleges, institutes, business schools, and other branches of learning. . . Billionaire Corporations\* notes that they control to a large extent the financial affairs of these institutions, and the appointment of professors, instructors, and staff members. The ultra-reactionary trend in education--loyalty oaths and other witch-hunts to which the schools have been subjected--are due to their influence and pressure, in the Cold-War period."

William Weinstone, "The Question of an Anti-Monopoly Coalition," Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 25.

"Right student groups are operating with the backing of slick Madison Avenue type promotion. It is doubtful that campus conservatives could do much on their own. But rightist groups like the 'Young Americans for Freedom,' reeking of money and reaction, backed by ideologically bankrupt military men, politicians, industrialists and intellectuals, and expensive promotion and free publicity, do not reflect the upsurge by American students but rather a reaction against it."

"In the Mainstream," Mainstream, April, 1961, p. 6.

#### 5. Liberalism Mushrooming on Campuses

"The AFL-CIO California Federation of Teachers has called again for abolition of the House Un-American Committee and for an end to 'reckless accusations' against teachers.

"The teachers at their gathering last week charged the House Committee with 'reckless accusations, trial by headlines, abuse of persons for sensational publicity and procedures that deny the accused the protection of basic human rights.'"

The Worker,  
January 15, 1961, p. 11.

\* Underlined portion italicized in original.

"Not since the '30's has there been such a growth of student organizations as now. One of the biggest organizational developments on the campuses is the building of liberal student political parties. This started in the West, spread to the Midwest and now has taken root in the East. These act fairly consistently on peace, civil rights and civil liberties, and very often serve as rallying and co-ordinating centers for all of these activities on the campus.

"There is a mushrooming of Marxist- and socialist-oriented groups on the campuses in all parts of the country..."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, p. 48.

"A statement signed by 250 leading professors last week called for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee has 'repeatedly undermined the freedoms essential for national well-being.' "

"... The distinguished men and women who have signed this statement are concerned... that the HUAC's attacks on free inquiry and free expression must cease..."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 2.

"... No un-biased observer would deny the demonstrations by college students around the issues of nuclear disarmament, desegregation, and the House Un-American Committee reflect the dominantly liberal character of the student movement... The swing to the right by some students is in direct response to the already larger swing to the left..."

"... The liberal groups on campus have gained in strength and popularity and conservative organizations have been trying to form specifically to oppose the leftward trend..."

"In the Mainstream," Mainstream, April, 1961, pp. 5, 6.

"Young midwesterners, on the campuses, . . . are speaking out more forcefully for abolition of the House Unamerican Activities Committee and for restoration of civil liberties.

"The call of the Michigan Young Democrats to end the Un-Americans to unite youths from 15 midwest campuses for civil liberties are but two of the most recent developments."

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. MW 1.

"FEELING is strong on the Pacific coast against the Un-American Activities Committee. The acquittal of the student Robert S. Meisenbach, accused of starting the riot at the City Hall hearings in San Francisco a year ago, was a stinging rebuke to the Committee and the FBI. The foreman of the jury and three of the jurors came to a victory dinner arranged by his defense committee, and the trial judge stopped by to congratulate him.

"This extraordinary action demonstrates the depth of the feelings for the students who were assaulted brutally, and the popular contempt for 'Operation Abolition' the faked film distributed by the Committee."

The Worker,  
June 4, 1961, p. 7.

"The aloofness and academic isolation of the college world is over. Students and faculty take part in important community struggles; as in Bellingham, Washington, for the right of Dr. Pauling to speak; against the distortions of the film 'Operation Abolition', in Seattle and elsewhere, in defense of the student recently acquitted in San Francisco, as a result of the police-made riot at the City Hall a year ago."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, p. 7.

6. Methodology of American Education Decaying

"It will not be amiss to bring forward some illustrations of the ethical decay. . . Here, to illustrate, is an 'Answer Book' published by Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, New York, for youngsters just beginning their secondary education. After 'A Greeting!' from the Principal, there appears, on page 4, a paragraph headed: 'Your Character Record.' Here the bright-eyed boys and girls are told: 'The F. B. I., Army Intelligence and the Police Department often visit us to get information regarding your character. . . . A good character record may help you to get a good job or a promotion some day.' "

. Herbert Aptheker, " Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, January, 1961, p. 40.

"... it is not true at all that the 'facts' concerning slavery and the body of literature of the 19th century are fully and freely taught in our schools. The contrary is true. . . "

"... what is needed--as part of the effort at democratic education and in line with a struggle against censorship--is a careful re-examination and extensive revision of the entire methodology of education in this country and the principles of text-book creation and selection. . . ."

"In the Mainstream," Mainstream, February, 1961, pp. 3, 4.

"While refusing more state aid to education or funds for more teachers, the legislature passed with only one vote opposed a bill making mandatory a course in high school on 'communism and its methods and its destructive effects.' . . . (an) insurgent. . . in voting against it, asked whether or not there were other evils, such as 'racism, bigotry, intolerance, fascism, all forms of totalitarianism, and tyranny over the minds of men.' He suggested that it would be better to have a course dealing 'constructively with the development of the democratic tradition.' "

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 12.

"At a Board of Estimate hearing last Friday..."

"Parents protested the failure to teach the meaning of fascism and racism."

The Worker,  
April 23, 1961, p. 12.

"MORE THAN 100 parents, teachers and community leaders in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area in Brooklyn took part last week in a conference on 'The Treatment of Minorities in Elementary School Text Books,'..."

"The report found these school materials 'in respect to the treatment of the life and history of minority groups, in a majority of cases uninformative, and in a distressing number of cases, actually misleading and offensive. The latter is especially true in the treatment of Negro history.'"

"In the treatment of Jewish life and history, the school materials were found to be 'grossly inadequate'; so much so that, after reading them, it would be almost 'logical to conclude that Jews do not exist in this country....'"

The Worker,  
May 21, 1961, p. 12.



X. CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

1. Art in the United States is afflicted by the dreadful maladies of racial discrimination and unemployment. If the Government would spend on art what it spends on arms, the American people would not have to wait for Soviet talent.
2. Capitalism has sterilized contemporary American authors. But, how could it be otherwise when American parents discourage their children from entering professions connected with the arts because of the financial insecurity that plagues these fields?
3. While big business in the United States looks askance at the comparatively unprofitable field of science, the creative genius of Soviet scientists moves their spaceships ever closer to the moon. Over the millions of American automobiles inching their way along super-highways soar Soviet spacemen!
4. Let no person in the world fail to note that the first man in outer space was a communist.
5. Religion serves well as a shield for war and racial discrimination.
6. Heaven, that has been dangled so temptingly, is now within the grasp of the poor. But, it is not a land of supernatural forces and creatures. It is reality. It is the here and now made bountiful by men, not gods.

SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

1. American Art Is Sick

"Perhaps the President's Commission on Civil Rights and the United States Attorney General's office might turn a worried eye on the discrimination that corrupts the arts. Jimcrow in the theatre, on television, in Hollywood, and the publishing world is very polite and oh so cultural and

more sophisticated than the shrieking racists outside a New Orleans elementary school. It is sophistry nonetheless. It is just as sordid.

"It emasculates our culture."

The Worker,  
February 12, 1961, p. 7.

"...The arts are in a state of depression..."

"...a vast cultural desert exists o'er the rest of the land, where even a bookstore is a rarity."

"If 8% unemployment makes a community a 'depressed area', then what does cultural unemployment of 90% make the arts? Sick, sick, sick..."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 8.

"...When will we, the United States, take the money the government spends to finance, train, and arm mercenary counter-revolutions, such as the invasion of Cuba, and use the money instead to finance, train, and send American folk-dancers as our emissaries of peace?"

"Ah, when that day comes we wouldn't have to wait for the Moiseyev dancers before we can see our own Virginia Reel danced at the 'Met.'"

The Worker,  
May 7, 1961, p. 8.

## 2. American Artists Are Sterile

"I JUST CAN'T read most of the younger American authors these days. So many of them are nasty brats and leave a foul taste in my mouth.

They can't love anybody or anything. They are infected with the disease of capitalist decay. Some of them seem clever, like precocious little literary Lolitas. But all are sterile as an old cow-skull white in the desert, or as the eunuch Ezra Pound.

"I wish one could help them out of their sterile modern hell. But no mere words can change them. They know all the sterile answers to living words. Their sickness is beyond debate. Only life in its immense dialectics and realism can furnish a cure."

The Worker,  
March 26, 1961, p. 6.

"The most sinister thing about the United States today is its repudiation of its artists; the turning of its face against beauty as a fundamental aspect of life. Our militarism is dangerous, our commercialism is disheartening, our ignorance is appalling; but most sinister of all is the fact that the average American parent today is frightened if his child should choose as a career to be a writer or a musician, a painter or a sculptor. As an avocation, perhaps; as a pastime now and then; but for real life work we want our children to be engineers, businessmen, technicians, bankers and traders. We say do something; don't dream; photograph, don't draw; write fact, not fancy. Think, if think you must, but think of reality, not of incredible ideal. Write if you have nothing else to do, but write of what is,\* not of what might be; of America, not of utopia."

W. E. B. Du Bois, "Comment on Rockwell Kent's Gift," Mainstream, April, 1961, p. 41.

### 3. Supremacy of Soviet Science Obvious

"Washington circles are again hunting for officials to blame because the USSR has once again shown its superiority in science. But the reason for the superiority is obvious.

"In the U. S., many scientists and technicians are barred from participation in building the space ships. There is competition between corporations for the huge profits that come out of processing the space vehicles.

\*Underlined portion italicized in original.

"In the Soviet Union, scientists and technicians pool all their efforts for the benefit of the entire people, with the results already demonstrated."

The Worker,  
February 19, 1961, p. 2.

"The engineering marvel of the space rocket vehicle that carried Yuri Gagarin out of this world and into orbit around the earth in 89.1 minutes and effected a safe re-entry and landing is a glowing testament to the grandeur of the creative science which has been developed in the Soviet Union which flourishes under the socialist system of society."

"...this stellar accomplishment of Soviet scientists attests to the potential of man's creative genius when they are released from the fetters of serving the gluttony of the predatory monopolists and the gory goals of the war profiteers."

"For science to fully serve society requires that society be reorganized on rational, scientific lines. But short of this height, this ultimate goal, the masses of our people are called upon to struggle to compel the ruling class to place science in the service of the peaceful needs of our generation--to outlaw war weapons and war, to solve the problems of unemployment, poverty, racial prejudice, disease and ignorance, to broaden liberty, to enhance our people's culture and dignity."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 3.

"...Thanks to the capitalist system, the country of Edison, which has always been distinguished for the talent of its people, has lost its position of leadership in science and technology. Its highways are jammed with millions of motor cars, yet many important scientific and technological discoveries made some 25 to 30 years ago have either remained in the freeze because they are not profitable enough for private enterprise, or have been placed in the service of militarism."

James E. Jackson, "The General  
Crisis of Capitalism Deepens,"  
Political Affairs, April, 1961, p. 53.

"...the leaps forward in scientific accomplishment in the Soviet Union were connected with the form of social organization existing there.

"In the Soviet Union, first and most developed Land of Socialism, science has been taken to the masses and has become a mass phenomenon for the first time in history; and science is the commitment of and the instrument for the entire society. Mutuality has replaced exploitation, the collective has replaced the individualistic, eliteism and racism are held to be barbarisms. For the person of Socialism--epitomized in the young Gagarin--no longer is even 'the sky the limit.' Given peace, there are no limits whatsoever to what awaits Man in the Age of Cosmic Conquest."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs, May, 1961, p. 9.

"'MEETING AT THE FAR MERIDAN' by Mitchell Wilson is therefore a rare bird indeed amidst recent American novels."

"His story is of an atomic scientist... who was 'blinded' emotionally when he witnessed the horror his hands had helped create..."

"... While visiting Moscow, and later a laboratory high in the Caucasian Mountains, the troubled physicist is swept away by the vigor and daring of Soviet scientific work. He is literally reborn; 'for the first time in a long while a radically new idea had come to him, with all its excitement and renewed promise'."

"... Mitchell Wilson draws some fascinating portraits of scientists and scientific life. His picture of the cynical Henshel, the 'professional' U. S. Government scientist (Teller?), is sharp as a razor... His sympathy for the 'vivacity of heart' of Soviet science imposing its 'creative will on the physical world' captures the spirit of Socialism."

The Worker,  
June 11, 1961, p. 9.

4. First Spaceman a Communist!

"For hours now this twelfth day of April, 1961, has been filled with excitement here in the USSR capital. Crowds in Red Square and Sverdlov Square, groups marching up Gorky Street or standing in the parks, shoppers huddling in the stores--everyone is talking about Yuri Gagarin, the 27-year-old Soviet army pilot who became this morning the first man into outer space...."

"...And no one here has missed the point that Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to ride a space ship into outer space, is a member of the Communist Party."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, pp. 1, 10.

"The laurel wreath of glory and honor for this mighty achievement, this first monumental milepost in man's exploration of the cosmos goes to a citizen of the first land of socialism, a Communist, 27-year-old Yuri Gagarin."

The Worker,  
April 16, 1961, p. 3.

5. Religion a Shield

"ONE OF THE DEEPEST and most deadly superstitions in the American mind is that war is inevitable. Most American synagogues and churches still preach that war is an act of God, something built into the universe like the weather, or disease, money and death.

"But war is a human institution, not at all divine. It comes out of human conflicts, is planned by human brains. Man makes war, and man can eliminate it, as he already has ended the great plagues of the Middle Ages once also considered divine and inevitable."

The Worker,  
January 1, 1961, p. 6.

"Under the cloak of Christ the segregationist and racist southern wing of the American fascists seek to hide not only their anti-American, but their anti-Christian aims.

"Fundamentalist 'Churches', religious publications, 'Revival' Crusades in which 'Communists', 'Zionists', and 'Integrationists' are exorcised as the 'anti-Christ' cover the South, pollute the airwaves, and fill the mails with well-financed deluges of hate literature. In the South fascism has not only a Southern accent, but a religious disguise."

"NOT MERELY in the South is this new 'Christian Front' of racism doing business.

"In Ohio... in Indiana, in the Dakotas, in Kansas... in Colorado, in California--and even in New Jersey the 'religious' wing of the fascist network is active."

The Worker,  
May 28, 1961, p. 9.

6. Heaven, Devoid of the Supernatural, Is the Here and Now

"The time when the poor 'shall inherit the earth' is now; they are inheriting it and that is what is shaking the ancient globe, and making it bountiful beyond genius' dreams 'even for the least among you.' "

Herbert Aptheker, "Ideas in Our Time," Political Affairs, March, 1961, p. 47.

"The great strength of Marxism-Leninism that distinguishes it from all other philosophical approaches... is, firstly, that it does not recognize the existence of any supernatural forces or creatures. It rests squarely on reality, on the real world in which we live. It liberates mankind, once and for all, from superstition and age-old spiritual bondage. It encourages independent, free and consistent thought..."

James Klugmann, "The Challenge of Marxism," Political Affairs, June, 1961, pp. 46-47.



## XI. WOMEN

1. While many American women are actively working for peace, many more need to be enlisted in the ranks of the growing women's international peace movement.
2. The American-born International Women's Day, commemorating the victories in the battle for women's rights, should be celebrated in the United States where all women's interests are inadequately cared for and the struggles are still going on.
3. Socialist women are not discriminated against because of their sex. On the contrary, they are in the front ranks in their contributions to their countries.
4. The upper echelons of labor, the professions, the government, the foreign service, and the judiciary are almost closed to American women. Some women never find a job and many of those who do are subjected to demoralizing propositions. What this country needs is an active progressive left organization of women.

### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

#### 1. Women for Peace

"...What is required is the creation of a mass grass-roots movement for peace and disarmament involving literally millions of Americans.

"It is imperative to bring... women... into the struggle..."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, p. 30.

"The desire for Peace is a bond between the women of all countries. It will be the universal theme of International Women's Day celebrations in Moscow, Peking, Berlin, Prague, New Delhi, London, Paris, Rome, Budapest,

Bucharest, Tokyo, Havana, Rio De Janeiro and others. Peace, disarmament, the end of nuclear weapons, will be slogans raised all over the world. We American women should be in the forefront of struggles to realize all this. "

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 7.

"As yet many American women are slow in actively working for peace and the confusion of the daily press helps in retarding their activities. However, more and more are bestirring themselves and I'm sure they will soon take their rightful place in the growing women's international peace movement. They will speak, march, work and organize for peace. Over coffee or tea, through their organizations and churches, they will find ways to mobilize their friends, fellow-workers and sisters to live up to their present-day responsibility--to help save humanity by guaranteeing that there shall never be an atomic war. "

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 5.

## 2. International Women's Day

"THE WOMEN OF our land on this 51st anniversary of International Women's Day can record not a few successes in the struggles for peace, freedom and social progress over the past year.

"The class conscious and socially conscious women of our country are justly proud that the working women of the United States in 1910 initiated what has become a day of observance by militant and progressive women the world over. "

"On this March 8th we greet all progressive women of our land, all women aspiring to a world at peace in which all men and women can live in dignity and freedom. We greet the working women who in the last 12 months have done battle in the shops and on the picket lines. We greet those

women, and young women, who braved the attacks of reaction to uphold the Bill of Rights. We greet the women playing a vital role in the battle for peace.

"Our heartiest greetings to the brave Negro women, especially the women, the youth and the little girls of the South, who are courageously upholding the banner of freedom for their people and for all of us, in the best interests of our country."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 3.

"IT IS AMAZING that the American-born holiday International Women's Day, is celebrated today, fifty one years after its humble origin here, in all the countries of the world except the U. S. Probably the average American woman never heard of it."

"LIKE MAY DAY, this is a day to remember battles fought and victories won for the full and equal rights of women, as well as the unfinished tasks...."

"...All struggles for the rights of women are not over and won in our country; nor are all their interests adequately cared for."

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 7.

### 3. Opportunities Greater for Socialist Women

"One American painter saw a woman in overalls painting the outside wall of a stone. She was standing on a table. Women work as bricklayers, painters, and at many other crafts, from which they are barred in this country. The painter from the U. S. A. said to the group interpreter:--'Ask her why

she doesn't use an aluminum ladder, like we do!' The Soviet citizen replied:--'Tell the American comrade we'll get to Communism before he does!'"

The Worker,  
February 26, 1961, p. 7.

"ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was elected chairman of the Communist Party of the United States by action of the national committee over the past weekend."

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 1.

"On the morning of January 15th, in Cairo's former Senate Hall of the U. A. R.\*National Assembly building, the first Conference of African and Asian Women came into being. Two hundred and forty delegates from thirty-five countries filed into the Hall..."

"... Conscientious reporters on the status and role of women found it necessary to present the backgrounds in their various countries.... Women in 'free' Europe and America can hardly conceive of the active role being played by the women of Africa and Asia..."

Shirley Graham, "The First Conference of African and Asian Women," Political Affairs, March, 1961, pp. 60, 62.

#### 4. American Women Suffer Discrimination

"BY AN IRONIC twist, the same mission of the International Labor Office that brought out a report on the Soviet trade unions shattering many long-circulated lies about them had some weeks earlier released its

\*United Arab Republic

report on the United States trade unions picturing a situation that is far from a happy one for American labor: " . . .

"In its report on the U. S., however, the mission overlooked the almost total absense of women. . . in the upper echelons of labor. . . "

The Worker,  
February 26, 1961, pp. 4, 9.

"Maybe in a Socialist America at least, there will be a statue erected on a square on the lower East Side to commemorate these heroic pioneer immigrant women workers and mothers who originated a day now joyously celebrated around the globe in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. "

"There is a high percentage of unemployment among women workers. Many young women never had a job and cannot find one. "

"The number of women in the professions--doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, technical experts--is shamefully low compared to the Socialist countries. Women in government, as law-makers, judges and in the diplomatic services, are also very few. A women in the President's Cabinet or on the Supreme Court, is still unheard of in the U. S. "

"It is regrettable that in a country where there are so many different kinds of organizations of women, church, social unions and associations, no over-all organization unites American women regardless of creed, color, race, or politics, for peace. It is equally regrettable (and that's a mild word) that there are so few progressive left organizations of women to spearhead economic, political, social, and general demands for women. "

The Worker,  
March 19, 1961, p. 7.

"Some of the rottenness of the capitalist system was graphically described. . .

"A young girl found a job as a car-hop but she quit when the woman owner told her, 'Honey, you make your money with the customers after hours.'"

"Another girl told this young car-hop, 'Once you've made a name for yourself you don't need to work anymore.'"

The Worker,  
April 23, 1961, p. MW 4.

## XII. YOUTH

1. The Communist Party, USA, must give high priority to work among youth. Youth in the United States and in the world must get together and work on the issues and problems confronting them.
2. American youth--the hope of the Nation and guarantee of a future different from the past--is awakening to its social responsibility. In ever-greater numbers, young people are participating, together with the forces of democracy and peace, in the struggles for civil rights, academic freedom, "Hands Off Cuba," the full rights of the Negro people, and the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
3. Hundreds of thousands of young people in the United States are faced with the dismal prospect of being absolutely unable to find employment. This situation, instead of improving, is becoming increasingly acute.
4. Youth, unimpressed with the arguments of "national emergency," feels it should be free from the burden of military service. Compulsory ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) and the failure of the Government to grant draft exemption in the Peace Corps plan are particularly irritating to young Americans.

### SUPPORTING QUOTATIONS

#### 1. Communist Emphasis on Youth

"Eighty-six young people, from 10 different states, gathered... over the New Year's weekend, and after a three day conference announced that they are determined to bring into being within the coming year a new organization of American young people dedicated to the examination and advancement of the democratic labor and Socialist traditions and aspirations of the American people.' "

"In the declaration of intentions unanimously adopted by the conference the young people's representatives declared;

"'A new youth organization is needed which will consistently work on all the interrelated issues facing American youth.' "

"Also it was announced that an organization which would help 'uproot the cancer of racism' and which would bring equality to all young people regardless of nationality was needed. The need for 'job training and jobs' and 'for better schools and education,' were also underscored in the declaration of intentions."

The Worker,  
January 8, 1961, p. MW 1.

"The Party must give much higher priority for the work among youth in all fields of endeavor."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs,  
February, 1961, p. 48.

"Soviet cosmonaut-hero Major Yuri Gagarin and India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru have joined the growing world-wide support for the World Youth Forum, to be held... July 25 to August 3. "

"...the permanent secretariat announced that nearly 300 organizations and youth associations of more than 80 countries will participate in the great discussion of issues and problems confronting young people in every land."

"About 700 youths are expected to attend the Forum, which will be fully covered by the press. After the Forum, participants will be invited to travel to various parts of the Soviet Union and study the life and conditions of Soviet youth."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, p. 4.



## 2. Youth Is Awakening

"IN the wee hours of the morning, early in January, 1961, over two hundred students of college and high-school age gathered on the corner of Times Square and 42nd Street in New York City. They were waiting in the early morning cold and darkness for chartered buses to take them to the capitol in Washington, D. C. Their itinerary was carefully outlined. Their objective was clear: the abolishment of the House Un-American Activities Committee...."

"The overwhelming impression the group made was youthfulness. Mature and socially conscious youth. It was the thing that struck me, not so much older than them myself; it was the thing that struck almost everybody else who came into contact with them on this trip, from the Washington policemen who escorted them in and through and out of the capitol, to Dr. Willard Uphaus, who spoke to them later in the day... 'Everywhere I go,' Dr. Uphaus said later, 'I hear the same thing. The young people are awakening.'"

Robert Forrey, "Youth Opposes the Un-Americans," Mainstream, February, 1961, pp. 52-53.

"WILLIAM Z. FOSTER got the kind of presents he likes best at his 80th birthday celebration in Carnegie Hall last Friday. And the presents were bounding with life.

"The presents were many young workers, and teen-age lads and lassies, who had come to honor their beloved Bill. There were many more youths than our gatherings has seen in years. They lined the loge ring above, and the Dress Circle too. And the meeting closed with their enthusiastic cheers.

"Those cheers had a special meaning. The youths were applauding a passionate call for action by Foster's oldest friend, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn....

"Victory is drawing closer, this grand woman Communist leader declared. But new forces are needed as veterans turn gray. And these forces

are joining up today. And she looked at the shining young faces above, and joyously cried: 'The youth will take our place.'

"And the youths rose together and shouted their glad assent."

The Worker,  
March 12, 1961, p. 10.

"A third major new force has been the youth of our land who have converted the campuses into an arena of debates and universities of social responsibility, the arms factory and missile sites into scenes of protest for peace, the highways and streets into avenues for peace walks. Every peace demonstration from coast to coast was marked by young people singing and shouting, getting signatures to petitions, passing out leaflets, and demonstrating a confidence for a peace victory. The examples are legion."

The Worker,  
April 30, 1961, p. 5.

"In truth, the forces for democracy and peace among the American people are stirring in a way that is new for the cold war period. It can be seen... among the youth, especially the student youth..."

"Notes of the Month,"  
Political Affairs, June, 1961, p. 3.

"I place my hopes however in the younger generation now appearing on the scene in the struggles for peace, for 'Hands Off Cuba,' for the abolition of the UnAmerican Committee, for the full rights of the Negro people, and for civil rights and academic freedom. Their courage in facing the threat of death, beatings, jailings, is heroic. They are salvaging the good name of our country. One cannot be disheartened in face of their courage."

"They are the hope of the nation, the guarantee of a future different from the past. I admire them and am happy to meet them everywhere. Don't hesitate to ask me, young friends."

The Worker,  
June 18, 1961, p. 7.

### 3. Youth Are Victims of Unemployment

"The rate and duration of unemployment among youth are steadily increasing. In some industries where automation has created havoc, there exist, for the protection of those employed, union contract provisions which bar the hiring of any new workers and in some cases bar specifically the hiring of anyone under 30 years of age."

Gus Hall, "The U. S. in Today's World," Political Affairs, February, 1961, p. 48.

"Hundreds of thousands of youths have no job, have had none and have no prospects of ever having a job as things now stands. Nearly all section of the youth are affected in some way."

"UNFORTUNATELY the youth unemployment problem is even more difficult than securing adequate education and job training. If all youth had this training there would not be enough jobs to go around to the youth and adults in need. The problem is so immense that community self help projects and state activities are not enough. The Federal Government has to tackle this problem in a major way and not piece meal."

The Worker,  
March 5, 1961, p. 9.

"... The problem of jobs for youth is becoming increasingly acute. In the 14-19 year age group, unemployment has typically been about three times as high as among workers 25 years of age and over, and in the 20-24 year age group it has been twice as high. Although these ratios have not substantially changed during the past few years, the number of young people entering the labor market each year is now sharply increasing and is expected to be about 50% greater during the coming decade than it was during the fifties, thanks to the arrival at maturity of the exceptionally large numbers born during the war years and since. In the face of this, together with the shrinking availability of jobs in many fields, growing numbers of youth face the dismal prospect, upon leaving school, of having no jobs in sight within the foreseeable future."

Hyman Lumer, "The Menace of Growing Unemployment,"  
Political Affairs,  
June, 1961, p. 21.

4. The Burden of Military Service

"The youth organizing committee adopted a 'Bill of Rights' at its final session. The planks of this program follow:

"1. The right to plan our own lives: free from the threats of nuclear annihilation and the burden of military service, free to exchange ideas and skills with the youth of other countries."

The Worker,  
January 8, 1961, p. MW 4.

"STUDENT governments and other organizations in over 60 colleges and universities have protested compulsory ROTC. For example, at the University of California, ROTC students in uniform picketed ROTC.

"The reasons for the protests vary. Some view ROTC as an infringement on academic freedom, while others consider it a waste of precious school time. None are impressed with the arguments of 'national emergency.'

"Students have also been disturbed by the failure to grant definite draft exemption in the Peace Corps plan. They object to interrupting their plans for three years in the Peace Corps with the threat of an additional two years in the army not eliminated. They further feel that service in the army is a waste in view of modern weapons."

The Worker,  
April 2, 1961, p. 6.